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JPRS-EPS-85-052

2 May 1985

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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 May 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WARSAW PACT JUSTIFIED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Vladimir Petr: "The Warsaw Pact and Europe"]

[Excerpts] For three decades, security and peace for Czechoslovakia as well as for the other socialist countries is based on the firm defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact. However, this is only one side of its historic role. The second side lies in the fact that the Warsaw Pact was and is one of the fundamental supports and guarantees of peace and security for all of Europe and the world. One after another attempts against peace on our continent, attempts against its fate, have come and are coming to naught in the face of it. These attempts are continuing and are intensifying.

Perhaps never before has the West sounded such sharp, hateful and, at the same time, programmed attacks against the results of the defeat of Hitler fascism, the victory of the Soviet Union, the antifascist coalition and all peace-loving nations, as is the case now when all of mankind is celebrating the 40th anniversary of these historic and revolutionary events. Events which spelled the end to the fascist reign of horror and, simultaneously, signaled the triumph of unification of all antifascist patriotic, democratic forces and also meant the clear confirmation of the possibilities for peaceful coexistence and cooperation between countries having varying social orders.

It is precisely against these ideas that the forces of the dimmest reaction have taken the field in a "holy war." In their platform they form and revive West German revanchism and the platform is also fertile ground for the current warmongering line of the American administration. The utterances of these circles are aimed not only against socialism but against the form of policies of the Western powers which "permitted" such "fateful and catastrophic steps" as were the Yalta agreement and the Potsdam agreement. And what is more, to differentiate between their former followers who evaluated the Yalta Treaty as a "gigantic step forward toward definitive formation of a peaceful and orderly world," they are proclaiming the treaty today to be "synonymous with treason."

Historical development and World War II itself confirmed that this division, the legal division of Europe into countries of various social orders, is not, in and of itself, the source of tension and, all the less, a source of war risks. A source of tension is such a division which forms political and,

particularly, military-political forces with aggressive intentions against others. The risks arise and can dangerously increase as soon as the continent--or the world--is divided into opposing military-political blocs, as soon as the atmosphere of peace, coexistence, collaboration is displaced by a psychosis of militarism, by military-political intrigues and requirements.

Some Western publicists are forced, like it or not, to recognize the inexorable logic of this process and are attempting to heap the blame for it on the heads of the socialist countries. It is precisely in this sense that we encounter such egregious contentions as though everything which the West was doing were only "a forced" reaction to the actions of socialism and that it is precisely the "Warsaw Pact which is the reason and source of the military-political division of Europe. In the face of naive citizens, it is not infrequent to find even the bare fact that the North Atlantic Treaty was formed more than 6 years prior to the Warsaw Pact quietly omitted! Let us return to examine how and why Europe was actually divided.

Developments through May 1945 clearly confirm that it was neither caused by the Yalta agreement, or by the end of the war.

The initiators of all steps toward a separate development of western Europe, toward its separation, toward the formation of at first economic-political groupings but constantly more military-political in nature, aimed against the other parts of Europe, were the Western Powers, primarily the United States of America.

On 4 April 1949 the military, aggressive North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington at the suggestion of the United States, aimed against the socialist countries. Not even after conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty did the socialist countries give up their efforts to prevent a definitive partition of Europe into military-political groupings. That is why, for long years thereafter, they did not create their own collective military-political grouping and were concluding purely bilateral alliances.

However, developments reached a new culminating point in this question after the militaristic aims of the United States continued to appear more and more concretely like preparations for a war campaign, the unleashing of a nuclear war against the socialist countries. Under conditions when the United States had long since lost the monopoly of nuclear weapons, the one-time views regarding a European "shield" and an American nuclear "sword" which would destroy an opponent became ever more doubtful. The United States reached the conclusion regarding the inevitability of changing western Europe into an effective strike force against the socialist countries. However, such intentions were completely unrealistic without the powerful mass army which could only be provided by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany, together with France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, signed an agreement on 27 May 1952 in Paris regarding the creation of the European Defense Community with an "European army." The treaty was to open the way to the remilitarization of West Germany, whose military forces were to become the basic mass component of the "European army" in the

service of the Americans. In the fall of 1952, a new openly aggressive doctrine with respect to relationships with the socialist countries was formulated in the United States, and was proclaimed in early 1953. This was the doctrine of "liberation," which was augmented in January 1954 by the proclamation of the strategy of so-called massive retaliation.

The question of countermeasures could not be deferred. It was essential for warlike plans to be opposed by a firm and reliable barrier.

Therefore, on 11 May a meeting of socialist countries was convened in Warsaw. Its participants once again fully confirm the topical nature of the establishment of the system of European collective security, as well as their determination to take this path. Face to face with the serious exacerbation of the danger of war, they signed the Warsaw Pact as a collective defensive treaty, open to any additional state, on 14 May 1955. The treaty simultaneously stated that, in the event an effective system of European collective security were to be formed, the treaty would lose its validity.

Thus, as a result of the aggressive policies of the United States and its allies, the partition of Europe into military-political blocs was complete. However, the Warsaw Pact was not concluded so as to fix this partition, to reconcile itself with it, to accept the gauntlet complete with a challenge for confrontation. It was concluded with a goal of preventing unilateral changes in the conditions of military forces in Europe to the benefit of the militant forces of international imperialism, to prevent Europe from being changed into a focus of danger of a nuclear war. The benevolent role of the Warsaw Pact in the process of the development of international relations in Europe was manifested particularly clearly during the course of events of a single decade since its signing. The United States, under the leadership of President Johnson, during this period once again seriously sharpened their foreign policy course, attempting to rehabilitate a discredited orientation toward a policy "from a position of strength." On 7 February 1965, the United States began the systematic aerial bombardment of the Vietnamese Democratic Republic. By the end of April, the United States engaged in military intervention in the Dominican Republic. In February 1966, under the leadership of the CIA, the United States effected a rightist coup in Ghana. In Indonesia, in the fall of 1965, there was a rightist revolution leading to massive murders of leftist forces. In the Near East, in collaboration with American intelligence, Israel committed a new aggression against the Arab nations in June 1967.

In Europe, the United States tried everything possible to strengthen the NATO system and to strengthen its hegemony within it. In harmony with U.S. intentions, the militaristic forces of West Germany attempted to utilize the situation to, on the one hand, strengthen their role within NATO, and on the other hand to effect their long-time intention--to gain access to nuclear weapons, albeit not directly but through the intermediacy of the so-called Multilateral Nuclear Forces.

However, it was precisely in this situation that, when compared to the situation 10 years earlier, much had changed thanks to the existence of the Warsaw Pact. The defensive efforts of the Warsaw Pact, together with the growing

economic and political influence of the socialist countries, created a situation in which the forces of international imperialism could not apply war-type methods of their policies in Europe in the same manner that they were able to do in other regions of the world. The countries of the Warsaw Pact reacted to the new danger with all determination. At the meeting of the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Pact in Bucharest, at the beginning of July 1966, they warned NATO with maximum seriousness against effecting the prepared intentions. Simultaneously, however, on the basis of the analysis of forces, including the situation itself in western Europe where resistance to U.S. plans was growing, the socialist countries reached the conclusion that it is possible not only to avert the militaristic intentions but, on the contrary, to attain decisive progress in strengthening peace and security in Europe. Consequently, they placed before all European countries the offer of a different alternative: to go not along the path of intensifying tensions, the threat of nuclear war, but to ply the path of peace, security and collaboration in Europe.

This path--the path which the Warsaw Pact made possible, marked out, and made a reality--led to the most positive results in the process of relaxing international tensions in the 1970's: it led to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to the signing of its Final Act.

The Helsinki Conference presented historically unambiguous, incontrovertible proof regarding the possibility of attaining an agreement on peace and security and, at the same time, regarding the extensive possibilities of cooperation between countries having different social orders on the entire European continent--and what's more, even together with the United States and Canada. This goal was attained not by subjugating the countries of one system to countries of another but on the basis of the principle of consistent mutual respect. This is precisely the path--and it is the only possible path under current conditions--toward the unification of forces in the European countries. Toward their unification in the interest of peace, security and cooperation. And it is also the only path which has any long-term prospects. To force upon the socialist countries some kind of "its own Europe" was not within the capabilities of imperialism even 40 years ago, not even 20 years ago, and less so today. The countries of the Warsaw Pact will continue to stand at the head of efforts concerning a Europe of peace, security and cooperation in a spirit of equal rights.

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CSO: 2400/346

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PENTAGON ACCUSED IN RAIN FOREST DEVASTATION

Prague TVORBA in Czech 16 Jan 85 p 15

[Article by Tomas Rezac: "Losing the Unexplored"]

[Text] According to a popular saying, what you don't know--can't hurt you. It is not my intention to predict from cards or the shape of coffee grinds left on the bottom of a cup where we will hurt when we realize the extent of the daily loss caused by disturbing the vast ecological systems known as tropical rain forests. It is certain that we, the inhabitants of the planet earth, will not be overjoyed from this realization. The problem of the ecological disaster involving tropical rain forests is not of recent origin. It is, however becoming an integral part of a global ecological crisis. It exacerbates it and, driven by its own inertia, rapidly rises to a new-level of urgency.

Ecologists specializing in tropical rain forests have established beyond any doubt that this ecological system is extremely vulnerable. A general rule seems to be applicable in nature: the more specialized the ecological system is, the more susceptible it is to disturbances. It has already been established without any doubt that the tropical rain forest, as an ecological system, is irreversible. In other words: if greatly disturbed, it can never regain its original state. The virgin forest is replaced by the so-called second-growth vegetation that is qualitatively inferior. The survival of tens, hundreds, maybe thousands of flora and fauna species depends on the tropical rain forest. These species are specialized to such an extent that they cannot exist outside this forest. They cannot be preserved, nor can their development continue in any other environment. There is one more obstacle which cannot be underestimated. There are an additional hundreds and perhaps thousands of botanical and zoological species that have not yet even been described. This fact was emphasized by George Matejka, PhD, from the Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture, who is one of the most knowledgeable experts in the field of tropical rain forests.

We find ourselves in a very peculiar situation, which we have never before encountered. We are experiencing a loss, without being able to determine its extent and its implications. We can only make a rough guess of the dimensions of this loss. There is a great chance that among the plant species vanishing with the rain forest are also, according to the expert opinion of Dr G. Matejka, many plants that are effective in curing diseases. The situation is, however,

even more complicated. The cultivated plants and grains that are an integral part of our everyday life have been grown by men for hundreds and in many cases for thousands of years. As a result of this, we are now using plants that are already overbred. It is very likely that the tropical rain forest has contained and still offers plants that could be cultivated to improve the nutritional value of food, especially in developing countries.

All this is now in great danger. The so-called Transamerican Highway has amply demonstrated what an ill-planted intervention can do to the ecological balance of the tropical rain forests. Originally, it was expected that huge plantations would be built along this gigantic highway. However, man proposed and nature disposed. It transpired that man cannot interfere with nature where a detailed knowledge of all the cause and effect mechanisms is missing. Fertile humus, formed over a long period of time under the protection of the forest, was left unprotected and was washed away by the heavy precipitation. The biggest skeptic could not have foreseen how rapidly water erosion has advanced. The results were disastrous. The same generation of pioneers who had the vision of becoming rich returned from their settlements along the Transamerican Highway to the overcrowded urban centers of the Latin American subcontinent. They returned as they came, with empty pockets and poorer than ever.

Wherever this ecological system exists, the multinational monopolies have waged a concentrated attack on the riches of the tropical forests. They log valuable timber and thus disturb the ecosystem. The logging rights are acquired from the local bourgeoisie virtually free. The bourgeoisie too wants a piece of the pie: why let the tree grow freely if I can make a profit from cutting it down?

The tropical rain forest's future, especially within the basin of the Amazon and its tributaries, is becoming a tragedy. The servile generals from the Pentagon have arrived in the wake of the multinational timber monopolies. They too share the view that such convenient territories must not be wasted on the civilian population. And so they are transforming the Amazon into a chemical polygon of gigantic dimensions. It is too early to assess the damage the testing of defoliants and other chemical weapons will have on this area. It is, however, very likely that a "contagion center" (term used by academician Bohumil Rosicky) will be established here, that the affected vegetation will spread into untouched or relatively untouched areas.

It was discovered not long ago that the Pentagon had released into some of the streams biological substances affecting the nervous system. The local inhabitants were suddenly dying in mysterious circumstances. From this, one can conclude that the survival of the tropical rain forest is not only an ecological problem. The political and class aspects play a primary role in its future. These factors are accelerating the desertification process by decades. The future looks very grim. We are losing something that we have never had the chance to learn to know. This, in itself, is a physical and moral loss that cannot even be estimated. It is time for mankind to understand that nature is not to be exploited merely for temporary profit, an attitude which will eventually lead to disaster for us. If things continue the way they have been going, we will end up in the paradoxical situation of having a detailed knowledge of the geological formations on the Moon or of the atmosphere on Venus, but knowing less about the vegetation and the animals of our own home, the planet earth.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ANTISOCIAL TRANSGRESSIONS CRITICIZED

Prague RUDE PRAVÖ in Czech 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Fight Against Dishonest Workers More Vigorously"]

[Excerpts] Conscientious, honest work is the source of wealth of the socialist society and all its members. Closely linked to this is the principle of remuneration according to the quantity, quality and social significance of the work. This means that we can distribute and consume only what we produce by our own labor, that individuals' living standard must correspond to their contribution to the collective results.

An overwhelming majority of our citizens recognize these unchanging principles, identify with them and are governed by them in life. We occasionally witness, however, that some people instead of fulfilling their work duties tend to invent ways in which they might gain the biggest financial profit or advantages of various kinds with the least effort. They do so without any moral inhibitions, with arrogance commensurate with their conviction that they are uncatchable, undetectable, untouchable.

How profoundly mistaken they are!

The party, society, all people honest and to socialism devoted will never be reconciled with such a concept of morality reflected in greed and acquisitiveness generated by the petit-bourgeois ideas about unearned profits and an ostentatious life.

It has been confirmed on many occasions that precisely those industrial plants, cooperatives and institutions which do not tolerate loafers and absentees, where specific criticism have become habitual at the party, trade union and youth meetings and production conferences, achieve the best results. On the other hand, there are still production and nonproduction organizations in which the conciliatory attitudes of economic workers and officials have become firmly established, where unhealthy egalitarianism has been promoted to "local policy," where instead of deserved punishment and moral condemnation of idlers tactful silence prevails, motivated by the opportunistic view that after all, socialism can live with it.

Certainly, a few parasites will not defeat socialism. But the working man's advantages--and there are quite a few of them in our country--are designed for those who deserve them for their know-how, creative and work activity. One definitely cannot include among them small groups of workers who spend a considerable part of their work day gossiping in one of the nearby bars, "shrewd fellows who know the ropes" who use their work hours for shopping and attending to their private affairs, idling at the office desk or at the machine in the shop. They need not be essentially bad people who do not know or do not want to work. But, as the saying goes, opportunity makes a thief. An unhealthy atmosphere, a low standard of controls, and favorable circumstances are the notorious little things which tip the balance and ultimately seduce one on to the incorrect road. Instances of deserved punishment of gasoline station attendants, various operators of unlawful private enterprises, and swindlers are well known. Managers of some stores selling meat products in the South Moravia Kraj and elsewhere were criminally prosecuted. The agencies active in criminal proceedings detected and sentenced bribers from all walks of life--in health care, services, trade, education and state administration.

The way whose beginning is precisely a lack of interest, indifference, inexcusable forbearance of supervisors or educational workers toward fellow employees leads from distaste of honest work to major criminal activity.

Many violations of laws particularly by responsible workers in the enterprise or work place are usually known to a wide circle of people. Some people may have tried to criticize the wrong-doing but met with failure, while others wait to see what attitude the supervisor or party organization will take toward the problem in question. There will be fewer such unpleasant situations if the internal audit mechanism functions properly. At the statewide meeting of head comptroller-activists, Presidium members and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Comrade Milos Jakes emphasized that if internal audits are to become more effective, actual control work must improve. The organs of internal audit must never allow the defects found to be explained away in various ways, tolerated or, as they say, "objectivized."

Only a few economic crimes and misdemeanors are reported to the Public Security and Office of the General Prosecutor by the responsible officials of organizations. Some of them claim the right for themselves to decide whether or not the suspicion of criminal activity is to be reported, hush up or try to explain away the irregularities. Every responsible economic worker, however, must be not only a real expert and capable organizer, but also a staunch defender of legality.

Those who judge the violation of discipline exclusively according to local, group, sectoral or even private interests do harm to society, disrupt the economic mechanism, undermine people's confidence in the socialist legal system, create an atmosphere of egoism, bourgeois morality. Their motives are deplorable--the desire for false glory and a career, but also for decent premiums, the tendency to cover up one's own lack of ability, to dodge problems at the expense of others, the fear of justified criticism.

Our socialist state offers enough guarantees to deal appropriately with the parasites of society. The activity of party organizations in the protection of property under socialist ownership, in upholding legality and morality, measures adopted by trade union agencies, efficient actions on the part of agencies involved in criminal proceedings, honorable attitudes of millions of honest citizens, are the clear answer to the defeatist moods found in the work place or industrial plant, which are reflected in the advice: "Hands Off."

We heard clear, frank and categorical words, for example, at a recent meeting of activists from among the leading party and economic officials of the East Slovakia Kraj. An analysis revealed malpractices, lack of discipline in industrial and construction enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and state farms, instances of economic crime, shortcomings in management, audits, cadre work. Chief Secretary of the East Slovakia Kraj Committee of the CPSL Comrade Jan Pirs said in his speech, among other things, the following: "We cannot ignore the fact that the shortcomings of old reactionary relations, petit bourgeois mentality, egoism, parasitism and criminality frequently persist. It is precisely these phenomena alien to us that the enemies of socialism try to revive."

All of us have one common interest in support of our common cause: to build and to strengthen our socialist fatherland. We can do so by constructing a protective wall in the form of sentencing, but primarily by active detection and elimination of everything that impedes our development. If somebody still thinks that his trees grow to the skies, he must realize that the laws apply equally to everybody.

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CSO: 2400/316

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IMPROPER SOCIAL CONDUCT OF SOME CRITICIZED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The essence of socialism resides in collective ownership of the means of production. In "The Communist Manifesto" Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote, "The theory of the communists may be summed up in the single phrase: abolition of private property."

The experience of countries which have eliminated private ownership of the means of production and which are developing socialist values shows that the conversion of "my" privately owned into "our" collectively owned is a complex process.

People who live and work for socialism realize its merits and achievements. They respect the valuable things it provides them with and appreciate the standard of living we have achieved. The majority also know the price that was paid for our contemporary achievements by previous generations--by all those devoted pioneers of socialism, fighters for progress and a just social order, to which they sacrificed their health and lives.

The historical responsibility of each member of society for what takes place not only in our own country but in the world is born of and strengthened by this realization. The connection between the strength of socialism and the preservation of peace is more and more apparent today, as is the direct relation between the results of our work and our defensive capability.

Precisely because of this one cannot be indifferent to all that hinders our rapid development and weakens socialism. Disorderliness in the workplace, wastefulness, and carelessness, as well as parasitism at the expense of society, rightly distress all honest citizens who think and act like socialists. They condemn the acts of people who understand the meaning of our social endeavor--everything for the good of man--only according to their narrow, egotistical outlook; as if the state and socialism existed in order to be maximally exploited for the advantages they provide to citizens. There still exist among us enough of those who gauge the humanistic essence of socialism only by the measure of their personal material well-being. Often their drive for personal benefits--for things which in their eyes represent a high standard of living--knows no bounds. Such selfish and calculating

people are in principle not socialists. They value socialism's qualities when it provides them with everything they desire without any particular effort on their part.

Such people are fond of shielding themselves with "good"--for the most part fictitious--connections. They create about themselves an aura of immunity and impunity of their actions, arrogantly and self-confidently living as parasites on society and building their own private socialism.

Such behavior offends honest people. Frequently, however, they do not bring themselves to oppose it. Some people think that criticism is "admissible" only in a limited measure and with a limited function. Even people who are known in the collective for being fearless and frank, though they will openly tell a co-worker what they think about his lackadaisicalness, his attitudes toward ethics and work, and about his scheming to the detriment of the collective will often go no farther. There are other people to whom it is more difficult to state the truth openly. For example, a superior who decides on bonuses or is able to secure a favorable settlement of various petitions from workers, somebody whom one might someday need because of his position.

Such criticism--and unfortunately everyday experience confirms this--often has greater consequences for the critic than for the person criticized. Yes, it sometimes happens that one runs into people who have a "resistance to criticism," which occasionally manifests itself openly, but far more often takes a hidden, veiled form. In defending themselves "resistors of criticism" often do not disdain certain devious means. They conceal their evil intent with convincing arguments, appealing to the "interests of the collective," the "needs" of the factory or city, and even to the established norms, which they simultaneously and shamelessly violate.

The fear that we might hurt someone's vanity, worsen or complicate relations in the workplace, or make our life difficult--and also the experience that critical reminders are sometimes responded to halfheartedly or used to make somebody else look good--in practice are among the common reasons why people avoid such important tools of social improvement as criticism and self-criticism. At the 16th Congress of the CPCZ Comrade Gustav Husak observed that "we constantly meet those who are not affected by any criticism, who have, as it is said, thick skins, and to whom self-criticism is completely meaningless. What's more, it is entirely inadmissible to suppress or take revenge for criticism."

Our society does not intend to tolerate such a state of affairs. In a letter to the party functionaries and organizations on the subject of the law, morals, and discipline, which was adopted by the Presidium of the CC CPCZ in 1983, it is stated: "All party functionaries and party grass roots organizations must take all necessary measures against antisocial elements by intensifying intra-party life, improving the application of the right of control, and promoting criticism and self-criticism. Furthermore, it is necessary to give

full support to those who work honestly and with dedication, and consistently assert general social interests, and to the observance of socialist legality and labor discipline."

Our communist party and socialist society have often demonstrated whom they respect and for what; people who work honestly and participate in socialist life earn general respect. They are those who are not indifferent to what is produced, how, and at what cost; who think about how to correct tomorrow what we do poorly today and improve on that which we do well today. There have always been, and always will be people with burning hearts and the common sense of lords in their own land. These people are courageous, fearless, and thoughtful. When they engage in conflict they do so simply because they have grasped the meaning of the word "our" and think not only about their own profit but also about the good of the whole. They live and think like socialist persons.

Our society and our socialist state have sufficient means to deal with those who misuse "a cushy job" to enrich themselves. Socialist legislation unambiguously calls such behavior by its real name and is thus able to arrest it effectively. Unpunished violations of the law and the norms of socialist life and labor should not and must not be conceded to anyone.

12290
CSO: 2400/300

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INDIFFERENCE TO MISDEEDS DEPLORED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Peter Sitanyi: "Are We Really So Indifferent?"]

[Text] How come these people have money for such things? They have not inherited anything, have not won in the soccer pool or the lottery, but in addition to a very expensive house they own also a cottage in the country and a car for which according to the average wage listed in the statistics, they would have to save for 6-7 years.

A sigh of an ordinary man.

It is difficult to say when such a sigh is emitted because of ordinary human envy or embitterment, and when because of deep suspicion or sincere effort to separate the wheat from the chaff, to seek truth and justice.

A view from the street is not enough.

Alas, this does not alter the fact that there are people among us who like tireless leeches live at the expense of society. Very often with hypocrisy peculiar to them and preprogrammed vocabulary they ostentatiously boast of their economy, intensification, observance of socialist legality.

While speaking thus they grab everything from the common wealth that they can lay their hands on.

There are such people among us...

Some of them have chosen the "career" of a lonely runner a little thief--an individualist who gets hold of anything that comes close to his hand. Others switch to organized crime. They collectively sponge on our society and protect one another.

And the conscientious working man, even when suspecting that something insidious is going on--keeps silent.

No, I do not want--as the saying goes--to put them into one bag, but the facts speak clearly for themselves. Only in 1 and not more than 2 out of 10

economic crimes do the pilferers, parasites and other speculators get a rap on the knuckles by their coworkers or intranenterprise audit. The rest, that is, an overwhelming majority, are detected by the control organs and auditors outside their enterprise.

Is it not striking that people do not manage to nip the evil in the bud precisely in those instances where it took root and people know about it or at least suspect it? Or have not many of them as yet realized that it is not enough to be the creator and multiplier of values, but that one must also be their protector? Are we really so indifferent to the pilfering of socialist property, to misdeeds, lack of discipline, waste and carelessness?

I am convinced that this is not the case! An overwhelming majority of people who live and work in our society are definitely honest and upright people, to whom it is by no means the same if some greedy individuals would like to or already do live off the toil of others or recklessly squander the property which belongs to us all. Moreover, the highest party and state organs have approved many measures aimed at the strengthening of socialist legality, greater economy in spending financial and material funds, stricter control, taking into account workers' comments, and so on. In this context let us recall the Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee to the party organs and organizations asking them to intensify the struggle against the violation of principles of socialist legality, morality and discipline, and the Set of Measures of the CSSR Government designed to prevent unjustifiable enrichment and to ensure more effective penalties on property acquired and profits derived from illegitimate dealings. These undoubtedly are very important documents which honest citizens received with satisfaction. After a lapse of time, however, they justly ask such questions as: Have these measures really remedied the existing situation? Have they been reflected in the thinking and actions of the public at large? Have the workers bolstered their double role of being the creators and protectors of society's values?

It is unquestionable that the above-mentioned documents represent a step forward in many directions. They have not become, however, a springboard for a frontal attack against the individuals' sinister actions. People in many enterprises and organizations have as yet not awakened from slumber, and if they have the shortcomings--as I have already said--have largely been pointed out by the superior, control or other organs. Many letters received by our editors testify to that.

Why is that so?

I will be frank: I do not dare give an unequivocal answer to this question. However, the actions and avowals of many honest men have strengthened my conviction that in detailing the above document quite a few enterprises, plants and organizations stopped halfway. They have not noticed and some of them perhaps even did not want to notice that the basic idea underlying both documents is the requirement of an uncompromising attitude, of a personal example, and accordingly the strengthening of confidence of rank and file workers in their superiors.

"Our manager acts and behaves as if the factory belonged to him..."

"My supervisors only wave their hands when they hear of the squandering of society's resources..."

"Why should I draw attention to the shortcomings when I have been reprimanded because of that several times in the past?"

These excerpts from readers' letters indicate that responsible workers do not in every workplace pay continuous attention to the protection of property in socialist ownership or set up the necessary barriers against individual antisocial misdeeds in accordance with the letter of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. They do not always set a personal example--sometimes, unfortunately, they behave in the opposite way.

It is not so always or everywhere...

The fact, however, is that no regulation can make up for the uncompromising attitude of principal economic workers-communists in the examination of antisocial phenomena and drawing conclusions from them. No measure will be effective enough to compensate for the dishonest behavior and actions of supervisors. No regulation will increase the workers' confidence in their bosses if the latter behave dishonestly. On the contrary, an uncompromising attitude toward the unhealthy phenomena in our society and concrete examples of honest and upright managers or party officials increase people's confidence. This confidence is imperative if all workers are to identify with the regulation in question and to help translate it into the reality. If this were so always and everywhere, then we would not have even to pose the question of whether we are really so indifferent.

10501

CSO: 2400/335

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECHOSLOVAK CARDINAL CALLS FOR RESPECT FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD081505 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] News from Prague, Czechoslovakia: Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, primate of the church in Czechoslovakia, yesterday called for respect for human rights as an essential premise for peace. The 85-year-old cardinal, in an Easter sermon to a congregation of more than 1,000 in Prague's St Vitus Cathedral, said: If justice and human rights were respected in all countries, they would have no reason to maintain defense systems. Justice must be for everybody, to everybody, he said. All human freedoms should be respected, including religious freedoms.

Last month Cardinal Tomasek wrote to Czechoslovak President Husak protesting against what he said were efforts to hinder the celebrations to commemorate the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St Methodius, called the apostle of the Slavs. The press has concentrated on the cultural and political aspect of the work of St Methodius and his brother, St Cyril, whose main work was creating a liturgy and texts in the Slav language.

In Czechoslovakia, where according to the official statistics, 60 percent of the population are baptized, only 3 out of 13 dioceses have a bishop, while religious education is minimal and catholic publications are controlled by state-backed organizations.

CSO: 2020/105

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HIGH RATE OF DIVORCE DEPLORED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Zdena Stepankova: "Independent and Responsible?"]

[Excerpts] In our social policy we have failed in one respect. The number of divorces has not declined. On the contrary, the greatest number of divorces was registered in the CSR in 1981. While divorce proceedings were instituted on the average in less than 20 percent of marriages in the CSR at the beginning of the 1960's, it was already 25 percent 10 years ago and is more than 33 percent now.

So what?, you might object. We are a modern society which recognizes the right to a free decision on with whom and for how long people should live together. Although according to the published statistics the CSR occupies sixth place in the world as to the number of divorces per capita, we know that these figures are affected by the laws in effect in the country concerned, religion, property. In other words, the figures may not reveal anything about the number of happy and unhappy marriages.

What worries us is the fact that the divorces with increasing frequency involve young, less than 5-year marriages, and in most of them there are young children who through the divorce lose one of their parents.

When there is talk of divorce as a negative phenomenon in society, we usually do not have in mind the two partners who resort to a divorce for whatever reason, but primarily the children. One often hears admonitions addressed to the courts that their divorce proceedings should not be so benevolent and their decisions should pay more attention to the children's future. However, nothing can be settled by administrative measures. Nobody can be ordered to continue to live in a marriage because it is convenient for the children. Children feel well in a harmonious marriage, in a family where there is tranquility and peace of mind, where both partners respect each other.

In view of this, the proposal to reduce the number of divorces simply by not permitting them cannot be seriously considered. The only solution, but a much more demanding one, is to make the parents feel more responsible. But how is this to be done?

There may be many reasons why the people decide to end their marriage. Moreover, it happens very rarely that there is one reason only. At least according to the partners who seek divorce, there are several fundamental reasons. Both parties mention in the first place the irreconcilability of their natures, which is certainly a very important reason, but also one which covers almost everything. In the second place, it is infidelity by both partners. In the third place, it is alcoholism, particularly among men. The emancipation of women definitely contributed to the fact that while women were responsible for instituting 50 percent of the divorce proceedings in 1950, the initiative in applying for divorce rests in 66 percent of cases with women today.

Have men changed to such an extent that living with them has become impossible? There is no question that women are more self-reliant toward men, they earn money by their work and are not willing to let men mistreat them. However, when one studies the files of various divorce proceedings one wonders whether the women, particularly the young ones, sometimes realize at all what is in store for them when they file for divorce. To remain alone with two small children mostly means that she will have to sacrifice almost everything to her children. As the statistics again reveal, a woman with two children does not remarry soon and if she does, her second marriage does not necessarily have to be a happy one. A prospective partner behaves toward her children one way when he wants to win her heart and another when he lives with them every day and must share with his wife certain duties, including their upbringing.

Sometimes we hear about problems with upbringing in broken homes. Women often defend themselves against the accusation that there is no guarantee of correct upbringing in broken homes, that is, when the mother alone takes care of children. They feel insulted, cite examples of their own or other children who are essentially being raised by the mothers alone and are being brought up correctly. There is no dispute about this. But is there not something to it that precisely this upbringing by women alone will not make their boys men, that they will lack the qualities which their young wives will demand of them later in life? For example, such an ordinary quality as knowing how to make decisions and not let everything be decided by the wife?

It has always been and will be so that the parents of bridegrooms and brides may not be actually enthusiastic about their future daughter- or son-in-law. Perhaps more wisdom was observed in the past, when one would hear the father say to his daughter: "You made the selection yourself, do not come crying to me." The children were thus reminded that through marriage they not only change their status, but should also become independently thinking and responsible future parents. These fathers' words would be of benefit to many young newlyweds today. Unfortunately, very often there is no such intelligent father or there is no father at all.

10501
CSO: 2400/315

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TOO MUCH TV SEEN AS HARMFUL TO CHILDREN

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Mar 85 p 2

[CTK report: "Excessive TV Watching by Children"]

[Text] TV watching occupies first place in children's leisure time. Interest in pictures and music from the TV screen is already displayed by 2- and 3-year old children who watch TV regularly. Four-year-old children have some ideas about TV schedules. Five-year-olds accept everything without objection although they do not understand most of the programs. Thus arises the harmful habit of excessive TV watching. Neuropsychological difficulties appear (fatigue, lack of attention, headaches, troubled sleep), curvature of the spine, risk of eyesight deterioration, and so on.

For these reasons, the parents should not allow their children to watch TV longer than is healthy. According to expert research, children up to 6 years of age should not watch TV longer than 20 minutes a day. Elementary school students should not watch programs every day, but only two or three times a week and only on those days when they are not overloaded with homework. It is preferable to interrupt studying by physical exercise in the open air rather than by sitting in front of the TV set.

10501
CSO: 2400/302

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN ACCIDENTS RESEARCHED

Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Mar 85 p 18

[Article by Judr Pavel Vojna, CSc, Prague: "Alcohol and Public Opinion"]

[Text] Criminal actions are among the major negative social phenomena at the present time. Criminological research focuses on ascertaining the cause and conditions, and on enacting measures against them. They do not leave aside the examination of circumstances under which the accidents in highway traffic occur. An important place is occupied by research on legal consciousness and public opinion, which analyze the views, attitudes and behavior of citizens and large social groups. Knowledge of public opinion makes it possible to correct and formulate with more precision the penal policy in the given area, as for example to heighten the effect of detected legal effects in the people's consciousness and thus to reduce or eliminate the criminogenic influence of such deformations.

The Criminological Research Institute attached to the Office of the CSSR General Prosecutor conducted in cooperation with the Public Opinion Research Institute attached to the Federal Office of Statistics a survey which recorded the anonymous opinions of a sample of Czechoslovak citizens representing the views of inhabitants over 15 years of age. The research has revealed that even in the area of delinquency in highway traffic accidents there exist serious defects in the legal consciousness and behavior of a relatively large number of citizens--defects which occur on a much larger scale than reported in penal statistics or by the agencies active in criminal proceedings.

A full 20 percent of the citizens reported that they rode with a driver under the influence of alcohol "recently." This rather credible figure, confirmed by other sources (for example, by the considerable increase in this offense during the period of intensified checks by VB [Public Security]), indicates a large rate of latent drunkenness in highway traffic. It is clear that tipsy drivers represent a much higher risk for other drivers than one would conclude from the number of drivers actually detained and prosecuted because of alcohol consumption.

The very high rate of latent drunkenness has been confirmed by the views expressed by additional citizens, when more than 10 percent of respondents stated that alcohol reduced the capacity to drive a motor vehicle only for

"some drivers." The replies of this relatively considerable part of respondents (in addition, a by no means negligible number of respondents used the words "I do not know" in their replies or did not answer the question at all) represent the views of approximately 1 million Czechoslovak citizens over 15 years old. They indicate that neither legal education, propaganda, socio-health care instruction, appeals to people's moral feelings, nor the existing rather consequent and severe restraints are reflected particularly in the evaluating component of legal consciousness of all citizens. It is obvious that the views expressed by this rather considerable segment of citizens create a favorable ground for alcoholism in highway traffic (and not only in this area), but also represent a potential and eventually real perpetration of offenses by drunken persons in highway traffic and other situations.

Serious defects in the legal consciousness of a large number of citizens with regard to the absolute ban on alcohol consumption by drivers have also been confirmed by the potential answers to the question of how to behave toward a tipsy driver. In the model situation (in which the respondents would be coriders) a total of 14 percent would "probably" or "definitely" not prevent the driver from continuing the trip or "would not know" how to behave to him after he drank three beers (12 percent alcohol). More than 66 percent of citizens would not report them [tipsy drivers] to the police or "did not know" what decision they would make. Moreover, more than 10 percent of citizens summoned to the court to testify would risk false testimony (would "rather" or "definitely" not tell the truth or "would not know" how to behave.) In this context we must point out the striking essential concurrence of positive answers to "riding with a driver under the influence of alcohol" with the percentage of replies concerning the harmful effect of alcohol consumption on "some drivers only" and with the number of replies "not to prevent a tipsy driver" in the continuation of the trip or to give false testimony in criminal proceedings against him. This not only confirms the credibility of the data [text missing] and workers in agriculture, water management and forestry. The behavior of such a driver would not be more frequently reported by the inhabitants of Prague and cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, and furthermore by persons living in the communities with up to 500 inhabitants, and again workers from the three sectors just mentioned. There also are certain links between the views expressed: those citizens who have wrong views on the effect of alcohol would more frequently prefer not to get involved in the proceedings against this criminal activity, and vice versa.

Generally speaking, however, the demographic and social groups researched do not differ substantially from one another in these questions. It appears that the defects are more firmly rooted in people's consciousness than views and convictions obviously originating in legal ideology and sociolegal psychology. Moreover, young people continuously accept both positive and defective views from the older generation.

Empirical research in other categories of crime conclusively prove that criminal activity is not the result of people's lack of knowledge or ignorance, but is due to disorders in the evaluating and regulative (attitudinal) component of their social consciousness. As to the connection between

alcohol consumption and highway traffic, the conclusion is clear: it would be difficult to find a citizen who does not know about the absolute ban on alcohol consumption by drivers. We are of the opinion that there still exists a large category of licensed drivers whom nothing has induced so far to abstain from the consumption of alcoholic beverages prior to sitting down behind the steering wheel. There are at least half a million such drivers (who stated that alcohol did not do any harm to some drivers) in our country, where there are approximately 5 million licensed drivers now.

In view of what has already been done in legal education and propaganda, it would not make any sense merely to continue in trying to convince them that they must observe the ban on consumption of alcoholic beverages. It is imperative to resort to harsh and drastic repression, which must be applied more systematically and on a larger scale than is the case now.

This, however, is not to say that we should discontinue legal education and propaganda with regard to these problems. On the contrary, it must be addressed to those who still keep aloof from the drunks in highway traffic. But not only to them. It must also be addressed to those who do not participate in the struggle against this criminal activity, who would not prevent it or even report it, or in fact are willing to ride with a drunken driver. We should substantially intensify propaganda against drunkenness, put an end to the gentle description of these perpetrators and emphasize that this is a dangerous criminal activity for which every honest man bears moral responsibility, if he does not oppose the drunks behind the steering wheel.

10501
CSO: 2400/332

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TRADE UNION ROLE IN HEALTH CARE CONSIDERED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 85 p 5

[Interview with Dr Marcela Vokrouhlikova, chairwoman of the central committee of the Trade Union Association of Health Workers, by Zdena Stepankova]

[Excerpts] Trade unions actively participate in all resolutions concerning the health care of our citizens. Workers in the health care sector and medical production, however, are trade unionists at the same time and by their work affect the concrete implementation of recommendations in practice. We discussed some of the problems with Dr Vokrouhlikova.

[Question] One of the problems are the long waiting periods, particularly for appointments with specialists-physicians and for admission to certain medical establishments. How do the trade unions help in eliminating this problem?

[Answer] It is primarily in Prague and some big cities where the waiting periods are long. Their causes are different. Prague has specific problems particularly with the bed shortage in surgical departments because of the great interest of people from the entire republic in having their operations performed there. As many as 40 percent of the patients operated on in Prague are reported to have their residence outside of the capital. Assistance rendered by the trade union in this instance lies in the pledge to improve the organization of the patient care in all respects. This means speeding up the presurgery diagnosis, purposeful division of labor of specialized departments both prior to and after surgery. New medical procedures which are being introduced particularly in orthopedics, and which help reduce several months' hospitalization to a few weeks, are also an important factor.

Another question is the waiting period in departments with a shortage of specialists. The situation varies according to krajs, but generally it can be said that it affects primarily ambulatory care and thus also the duration of sick leave and is therefore a subject of interest of trade union organizations.

[Question] Many brigades of socialist labor work in the health care sector. What do they concentrate on?

[Answer] From 70 to 85 percent of health workers participate in the brigades of socialist labor. Members of our association are not only workers in health care establishments, but also in medical production and medical schools. We proceed from the principle that the brigade should assist in the development of their sector, search for the ways of improving the existing methods of work, discover new solutions, and also teach their fellow workers to apply these new methods. Health establishments also contribute to the collection and utilization of secondary raw materials, particularly of all types of ferrous and nonferrous metals, expensive metals used in dentistry, fixatives and X-ray films, paper, glass and textiles. A specific item in our effort is to increase the yields in the collection of biological materials.

[Question] The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is supposed to participate in the consistent implementation of the government resolutions against the negative phenomena in the health care sector. Do you help?

[Answer] The negative phenomena are being much discussed nowadays not only in our field. This is closely related to the people's moral maturity. We regard as negative phenomena not only bribes--they result from the immaturity of individuals--but above all from the strained relationship between the patient and the health worker. The training of a health care worker must ensure not only professional competence in the field in question. An integral part of it is precisely the moral attitude which is reflected only later on in practice--in relations to fellow workers and dealings with the patients. Working within the collective lasts one's entire life, people know each other as well everybody's positive and negative qualities. It is necessary to be more frank in relations between individuals and to solve the problems which arise in everyday life.

Examples work wonders, but they must be good examples. The young people need a model which they would like to emulate. This is the reason why supervisors and officials play such an important role in their training. On the other hand, a citizen must realize that health care in our country cannot be paid for or bought with bribes.

[Question] Most of your workers are women. They take care of other people's health, but what attention is paid to their own health?

[Answer] As is often said nowadays, the feminization of our sector is very high--79 percent. In many respects, therefore, the women taking care of the workers must take care of themselves in the first place. The problem of factory medical care has been almost completely solved (for example, approximately 87 percent in Prague), but its quality is not the same everywhere. There is a backlog in preventive examinations by gynecologists and dentists. Here the trade union organs in cooperation with institute management must be more insistent on a reasonable solution. Trade union organs are interested in the trend in work disability, which is no longer regarded as a problem of individual health condition only, but is an integral part of the relationship between the workers and working environment in the measures now being prepared.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REVANCHISM FOUND IN WEST GERMAN SCHOOLS

Prague UCITELSKÉ NOVINY in Czech 21 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Vladimir Novak: "A Frontier Game?"]

[Text] The effort of revanchism to permeate all sections of social life in the FRG is reflected--perhaps more than in other areas--in the educational system. The sustaining subject and at the same time the fundamental idea which is to permeate the curricula is the so-called "Eastern Studies" program [Ostkunde]. Its beginnings go back to 1951. This was the year in which it began to be practiced in all regions of the federal republic, at all schools, although its official sanctification by the Permanent Conference of Ministers of Education in the federation in the form of the mandatory teaching principle had to wait until 1956.

Its basic mission is to preserve and disseminate the idea that the German Reich continues legally to exist within the 1937 frontiers and that the Oder-Neisse frontier is only temporary. This Ostkunde supports the fictional existence of the homogenous German nation and of Germany's unification. To put it more exactly, it understands by this unification primarily the absorption of the GDR by the FRG. The Eastern Studies program has set itself the goal of sustaining among the young people of the FRG the assumption that injustice was done to the Germans who were resettled from Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries after World War II and that they "have the right to return to their fatherland." In the first place, however, it tries to offer an interpretation of history of central and eastern Europe that would explain the history and contemporary situation from the German nationalist and chauvinistic standpoints. It should evoke the impression that in the past it was the Germans who made the decisive contribution to the culture of these countries and nations, and that allegedly the transfer of Germans and the changes in the social system after 1945 have caused their decline.

Although the West German educational system grants rather large autonomy to individual regions of the federation and their school branches even on the lower administrative level, in fact to individual schools (this is reflected, for example, in the freedom of selection of textbooks of the most different kind which are available on the book market without mandatory restraints on selection),

then as far as the Eastern Studies program is concerned the autonomy is suppressed to the minimum. Only with difficulty can the school or in fact a teacher who would like to explain the Eastern problems, that is, the problems of socialist countries, in a way different from the mandatory guidelines of the permanent conference of Ministers of Education have his way.

This concerns, for example, the use of atlases and maps. On 12 February 1981 the Permanent Conference of Ministers of Education published the principles for maps of Germany in the textbooks and cartographic aids for teaching which order the marking and interpretation of the frontiers of the FRG, GDR, Poland, and the Soviet Union, the spelling of names of Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet towns and so on, in accordance with the revanchist concept.

In order to influence the West German youth as much as possible, various extra-curricular school contests have been organized for many years (usually by the regional ministries) on such topics as "Germans and their eastern neighbors." The questions are deliberately posed in a suggestive way so that into the contestants' mind creeps the idea that the so-called eastern German territories remain German even today, although they are under the temporary Polish or Soviet administration. German youth lives under the impression that without the "diligence and know-how" of the Germans who allegedly have been "expelled" from Czechoslovakia the present-day industrially developed Czechoslovakia would not exist. Not Cheb, but Eger, not Liberec but Reichenberg should be ingrained in the minds of the young people in West Germany.

In order to keep this revanchist spirit alive in the curricula, textbooks, and entire course of instruction, the representatives of various Landsmannschafts sit in the school agencies which make the decisions on the textbooks and curricula. Attention is naturally also paid to teacher training in accordance with this. Thus, for example, within the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft there are several organizations whose members are former teachers from Czechoslovakia or their descendants, because the old guard is dying out. This Landsmannschaft organizes various courses, particularly during the vacation period, and instruction programs with lectures by specialized experts who are supposed to supply arguments on the past and present of Czechoslovakia, on its border zones, on the Germans who once lived there, and so on--all naturally permeated with the revanchist spirit. Other Landsmannschafts are engaged in similar activities.

The effort to make revanchism an integral part of school instruction and education has noticeably intensified since Helmut Kohl's rightist government took over. Due to the increased political, but primarily financial and material support, the Eastern Studies program has recently spread with new vigor.

Although, as various public opinion polls and other facts reveal, the overwhelming majority of the young people in the FRG do not subscribe to revanchist thought and do not follow in its spirit, it would not be correct to underestimate the activities and effect of revanchism in the school system.

10501
CSO: 2400/314

2 May 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CONTINUING EDUCATION OF RESEARCHERS URGED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Education of Scientific Workers"]

[Excerpts] The development of science and technology exerts a decisive influence on society's social structure. The nature of labor undergoes changes--the share of highly qualified activities increases, the scope of strenuous labor decreases, new types of jobs become available. The scientific-technological intelligentsia occupies an increasingly important role in this structure. How we will master the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, whether we shall be able to apply them creatively in favor of building socialism in our country, depends upon this highly qualified stratum.

Do we realize that the investments in increasing the qualification and improving the professional competence of people are the most effective investments and do we observe in practice this thesis verified by life? Let us find an answer to this question in practice, in the production organizations. Economic production units in industry have at their disposal two-thirds of our entire research-development potential, which represents more than 100,000 workers, including almost 30,000 college graduates. This segment of our economy to a considerable extent determines the practical application of research and development, the innovations of a higher order.

It is generally recognized that lifelong education has become a new dimension of man's life. Even the most modern university cannot produce graduates with a definitive education. The "unfinished" engineering education should be completed in the widest meaning of the term by practice, which should adapt it to specific and concrete needs. The reality, however, is different. Enterprises, plants and general directorates of VHJ's [economic production units] want to have "finished" engineers, and those who are hired are usually included in this category. The professional growth of college graduated experts (naturally, if we do not count gradually acquired practical experience) does not continue in the overwhelming majority of instances. Some organizations may object that they organize many continuing education courses and lectures for their employees. Certainly, this form of further training of experts is welcome and should be further promoted and expanded. What we have in mind is a qualitatively higher form--education of scientific workers from the ranks of talented engineers working in the basic research departments of VHJ's, enterprises and applied research institutes. As of now this form is not yet used on the scale which society's needs and requirements call for.

To have one's surname followed by CSc [candidate of sciences] is not a vogue, honor or a matter of prestige (although some individuals may think so). It is a demand dictated by society's needs which is addressed to the college educated experts: improve your professional competence by attaining the degree of candidate of sciences. When we analyze one by one the situation in individual sectors of the SSR, we find great differences in their appreciation of scientific education. To get an idea of the actual situation we can use an orientation indicator: the percentage of scientific workers (with the degree of candidate of sciences) in the total number of workers with a college education. It is the smallest (in some organizations below 1 percent) precisely in such important areas of R&D application as the basic research departments in industrial enterprises and VHJ's. In the SSR, scientific workers account for 37 percent in the forestry and water management sector, 29 percent in the health care sector, 25 percent in the agriculture and food sector. On the other hand, they account for only 9 percent in the construction sector, while the ratio is the smallest in the SSR Ministry of Industry--8 percent.

Why is there so little interest, particularly in the industrial and construction sectors, in scientific training and at individual workplaces also in increasing the number of scientific workers? One of the reasons was revealed in the state-wide poll which was conducted by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: scientific qualification has not yet been incorporated as an incentive factor in salary scales and regulations for affiliated workplaces of ministries' basic research departments (ministerial research institutes, R&D departments of economic production units and enterprises). What is worse, scientific training is not closely linked to the program of cadre and social development of ministries, economic production units and enterprises.

Among the organizations, those that regard scientific education as something unnecessary at the present time because, in trying to meet the targets of the plan of scientific and technological development, it robs the workers in the preproduction stages of time and energy are by no means an exception. It is striking also that the production ministries do not display any interest even in workers with scientific degrees. In accordance with SSR Government Resolution No 21 and SSR Government Presidium Resolution No 47 of 1983, the SSR Ministry of Education had asked the production ministries to reexamine their needs for new scientific workers and had offered them the so-called contract training in the progressive scientific disciplines at certain workplaces of the SSR Ministry of Education earmarked for on-the-job training. As a condition the ministry had stipulated that the production ministry in question would commit itself to hire these scientific workers upon the completion of their internal training. This good idea, unfortunately, fell flat. Although the production ministries reported "some" data to the Ministry of Education, when the time came to include these workers in the labor force plan, they failed to do so....

New scientific workers are trained at special schooling workplaces of the SSR Ministry of Education and Slovak Academy of Sciences, which produce 72.6 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, of the total number of scientific candidates in the SSR. Attention must definitely be paid to the critical comment offered by the workplaces involved. There has been a continuous increase in the number

of candidates in external training who study for purely personal motives. Apart from the fact that it gave consent to his scientific training, the parent organization is not otherwise interested in its employee's work and the results achieved by him. It is a sad consequence of the circumstance that the candidate's dissertation neither takes into account the needs of his parent organization nor are his conclusions expected to be applied there. Moreover, too little use is made in Slovakia of the possibilities of scientific training in other socialist countries, particularly in the new and progressive scientific disciplines.

There is a great deal in the very system of scientific training that can be improved. The selection of dissertation topics should be based not on the candidate's individual interests (as often is the case), but exclusively on the national economic considerations. Preliminary criteria such as talent, intellectual and moral qualities, endurance, employment of the candidate of science upon completion of his training should be of key importance for enrolling him in scientific training. More emphasis should be placed on the work of the teacher-trainer who is responsible for the supervision of the participant in scientific training.

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CSO: 2400/308

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOCIALIST LIBRARIANS MEET IN PRAGUE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Jan Kohout: "An Important Mission of Librarians"]

[Text] The 13th international conference of head librarians of ministries of culture and directors of national libraries of socialist countries, which was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Moldavia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, came to an end in Prague on Friday 23 February 1985.

The conference carried on the long-standing tradition of international cooperation among libraries, which has been attaining an increasingly higher quality in content, forms and methods, and has created at the same time a natural basis for the ideological and professional unity of libraries in the socialist countries.

The rich and important program convincingly demonstrated that the forms of common creative activity which increase efficiency of library management had already become firmly established. The conference in Czechoslovakia took this into account.

As the mass ideological, educational, cultural, scientific information providing institutions which constitute a uniformly organized, managed and developing system, libraries significantly contribute to the economic, social, political and intellectual development of socialist society and people's education.

An important item on the conference program was the activity of libraries of socialist countries in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The discussion made it unequivocally clear that in all participating countries this anniversary served as a stimulus for the expansion and intensification of libraries' ideological and educational activities among the broadest strata of the population, particularly the young generation, and for strengthening and supporting the struggle for peace.

In the present complex international situation, influencing our youth is particularly important because the events which took place 40 years ago represent not part of its own experience, but history. It is necessary to instill into young people's minds pride in the achievements of the socialist

society and a feeling of belonging to the socialist community. It is precisely the libraries which by their specific activity can significantly contribute to the young generation's correct orientation in the contemporary political struggle, to make it properly understand its meaning, to see the historic role of the worldwide socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, and on the basis of this knowledge to take an active part alongside the forces of socialism, progress and peace. UNESCO declared this year to be the Year of Youth, and accordingly pays systematic attention to the expansion of the young generation's cultural activities, to opening new possibilities to it for pursuing all possible cultural-educational and culturally creative interests and for actively using its leisure.

The conference also examined the problems of further development of libraries in individual countries during the past period and evaluated international cooperation. High appreciation was expressed for the activity of the permanent secretariat of international conferences at the V.I. Lenin State Library in the USSR. At the same time, measures were discussed designed to increase the scope of its coordination and to intensify the effect of international cooperation among the libraries of the socialist countries during the next period.

An especially important item on the conference program was the eighth coordination consultation of the representatives of socialist countries for cooperation with IFLA [International Federation of Librarian Associations] which was also attended by the official representatives of socialist countries in the IFLA executive committee. On its agenda were the questions of more active participation of socialist countries in IFLA activity and preparations for the important IFLA conferences in 1985 and 1986.

The Czechoslovak delegation contributed to the success of both conferences by supplying pertinent background material to all items on the agenda as well as by initiative proposals for further expansion of cooperation. Among the latter, the proposals for stricter checks on the implementation of recommendations approved by individual conferences of experts, for drawing the attention of conferences of head librarians in the ministries of culture and of directors of national libraries of socialist countries to the comprehensive examination of general problems of libraries, and for strengthening their coordination and managing functions, were considered especially constructive. In the course of the next 5-year plan five conferences of experts and two meetings of permanent committees of IFLA sections will be held in the CSSR.

The conference demonstrated the important mission of libraries in the area of international cultural relations and their contribution to the strengthening and intensification of ideological influence and culture in general.

10501
CSO: 2400/299

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

COLLEGE DEANS DISCUSS COMPUTERS--A conference of rectors and deans of independent faculties evaluated in Prague on Tuesday the urgent tasks of higher schools ensuing from the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium of 2 March 1984 and the statewide teachers' conference. The discussion also dealt with the long-term program of electronization in education and culture, joint activity in the management of colleges and SSM [Union of Socialist Youth] committees at all schools in the implementation of resolutions of the Sixth Statewide SSM College Conference, problems of civil defense, and so on. The proceedings were presided over by the CSR minister of education, Milan Vondruska. [Excerpts] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 85 p 2] 10501

CSO: 2400/302

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RATIONALIZATION NO THREAT TO RIGHT TO WORK LAW

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 38, 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin, 9 Mar 85: "GDR Intends Preserving 'Right to Work' Despite Intensified Rationalization"]

[Text] In spite of more intensive rationalization and the large scale reduction in manpower needs associated with it, there is supposed to be no curtailment of the GDR's legally established "right to work," according to East Berlin's NEUE JUSTIZ. Prof Dr Frithjof Kunz, of the GDR Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence, stated that "long term plans for the deployment and effective utilization of society's labor resources, and thus for safeguarding the right to work, are being developed" at present. These are supposed to "help resolve the problem of achieving the highest possible labor efficiency with the available work force and of meeting key economic goals while guaranteeing the right to work." Prof Kunz admitted that this was "a complicated task," and that it entails "new demands on enterprises and on local and central state organs to maintain high right to work standards."

The labor law expert indirectly touched on the GDR's "hidden unemployment," as it is called in the West. In his opinion, the worker is "protected by society to an extent never before known," provided he "does not on occasion imprudently terminate this protection," which is established in the labor law providing for so-called transfer and transition agreements for workers affected by rationalization measures.

These days, in fact, GDR citizens who opt to resign, or who turn down alternative jobs offered them when rationalization measures are effected, must count on temporary unemployment. In recent years, a growing number of such cases has come to light. Job-seeking GDR citizens tell of hiring freezes in many GDR enterprises, and claim they have hunted for work in vain for weeks or even months.

CSO: 2300/377

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

VOCATIONAL TRAINING LAW PROMULGATED, DISCUSSED

Text of Decree

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 4, 20 Feb 85 pp 25-28

[Decree dated 21 Dec 84 signed by W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "Decree on Skilled Trades"]

[Text] In coordination with the Federal Executive Committee of the Free German Labor Union Federation and the Central Council of the Free German Youth, the following is decreed with respect to the further development of skilled trades and the continuing organization of its substance and definition in conformity with social and economic requirements:

Article 1

Scope

(1) This decree sets out the principles of skilled trade and regulates the tasks and responsibility involved in the further development of the substance and definition of skilled trades based on training as well as in the drafting of the necessary training documents and the prerequisites for training for a skilled trade.

(2) This decree applies to

- State organs,
- Combines, economy managing organs, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions (hereinafter designated enterprises),
- Private individuals.

Principles

Article 2

(1) As the fundamental vocational qualification of workers, cooperative

farmers and craftsmen, the skilled trade is to be so organized that class conscious, qualified and available skilled workers are trained.

(2) Learning a skilled trade is to be made accessible to all graduates of the 10-grade general educational polytechnical secondary school, who do not attend any other further educational institution.

(3) The skilled trade is to be learned by systematic training on the basis of an apprentice or qualification contract as well as state curricula for theoretical and vocational instruction. It represents the basis for continuing vocational development in response to changing and growing job demands.

(4) The right to a professional designation and the practice of the skilled trade must be confirmed by a state document.

Article 3

(1) The substance and definition of a skilled trade must be so organized by the combination of general, polytechnical and vocational training as well as communist education and professional training, that they may contribute to the all-round development of the personality. The best possible economic efficiency of the trained skilled workers and their professional availability must be guaranteed by the establishment of the necessary basic education and special vocational training as well as the extent of the knowledge and skills acquired.

(2) The substance of training for a skilled trade is so to be established in state curricula as to achieve stable skilled worker performances and guarantee successful vocational training by a broad based general and vocational basic education as well as the special training required for the practice of the skilled trade upon graduation from training. The length of training as well as the proportion of theoretical and practical instruction must be settled variously in accordance with the requirements of the respective skilled trades.

(3) In accordance with the needs of the national economy, it will be necessary to develop skilled trade with standardized special vocational training as well as skilled trades with special training to include various special skills. Skilled trades with various specializations represent basic professions.

(4) Vocational training in rare crafts must be permanently assured for the preservation and further development of traditional but only rarely used trades.

Article 4

Nomenclature of Skilled Trades

(1) The nomenclature of skilled trades (hereinafter designed nomenclature) is

the basic state register of all skilled trades admitted for vocational training or adult education. It must be compiled for the long term and is usually in effect for the period of a five-year plan.

(2) In conjunction with guidelines, norming points and state targets for five-year and annual planning, the nomenclature represents the basis of the planning of the development of skilled worker availability and the balance decisions regarding the admission of school leavers to vocational training by trades as well as regarding vocational counseling.

(3) Professional designations, the term of training and--in the case of basic professions--the various specializations must be fixed in the nomenclature. The conclusion of apprentice and qualification contracts on skilled trade training and the issue of documents on skilled trade contracts must proceed in consideration of nomenclature specifications.

(4) Working people who have learned a skilled trade, the professional designation of which has been altered or stricken from the nomenclature, have the right to continue using that professional designation.

Conditions for Training in a Skilled Trade

Article 5

(1) A balance decision on the admission of school leavers to vocational training is the condition for the conclusion of apprentice contracts by an enterprise.

(2) Enterprise needs for the training of workers to become skilled workers are the condition for the contract of qualification contracts for learning skilled trades.

(3) Enterprises concluding apprentice or qualification contracts for training as skilled workers must provide the personnel and material prerequisites. They must make available the necessary apprentice workshops and training jobs for the full realization of state curricula or guarantee these prerequisites by cooperation with other enterprises, in particular within the scope of regional rationalization.

Article 6

(1) Completion of the 10-grade general educational polytechnical secondary school and fitness for the occupation are the usual prerequisites for school leavers to learn a skilled trade.

(2) In response to national requirements, vocational training providing for the secondary school diploma is to be given graduates of the 10-grade polytechnical secondary school entering skilled trades that, due to their substance and definition, are particularly suitable for the preparation of university studies in technical, economic and agricultural disciplines. The skilled trades proposed are to be specially marked in the nomenclature.

(3) Within the scope of adult education, working people may learn the skilled trades listed in the nomenclature. The existing qualifications as well as the professional, working and life experiences of these workers are to be taken into account.

(4) If workers change their trade at the request of the enterprise and in connection with rationalization measures, structural changes in the national economy and other social requirements, completion of skilled trade training is to be confirmed for their new occupation if, enabled to do so by further education, they turn out skilled performance at their new jobs in the required quality and quantity

Article 7

(1) Early leavers from the 10-grade general educational polytechnical secondary school, who have at least completed the eighth grade, must be given an opportunity to learn a skilled trade. Separate skilled trades are to be established for that purpose.

(2) Vocational training in parts of skilled trades must be offered school leavers who do not have the educational prerequisites for learning a skilled trade.

(3) Taking note of their capacity, physically and mentally handicapped school leavers must be given the opportunity to learn a skilled trade or to be trained in some aspects of skilled trades.

Article 8

Responsibility and Tasks of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training

(1) The State Secretariat for Vocational Training establishes the basic requirements on the planned further development of the substance and definition of skilled trades, the drafting of training documents, the standards of equipment and occupation-specific teaching materials, as well as the further education of the instructors. It supervises the observance of these basic requirements.

(2) The State Secretariat for Vocational Training manages the total process involved in the further development of skilled trades and coordinates the further development of the substance and definition of skilled trades that are important for several sectors of the national economy.

(3) In coordination with the competent central state organ, the State Secretariat for Vocational Training appoints the organ responsible for the further development of the substance and definition of a skilled trade. This responsibility is to be assigned a combine, economy managing organ or state organ (hereinafter designated responsible organ) which has the proper

facilities to expertly and from a long-term view decide the development of the respective skilled trade. In the case of skilled trades important for several sectors of the national economy, the State Secretary for Vocational Training issues a final decision on the allocation of responsibility.

(4) The State Secretary for Vocational Education is responsible for the further development of the nomenclature. He issues decisions on the applications of the managers of central state organs for the admission, amendment or deletion of skilled trades in the nomenclature.

(5) In coordination with the Minister for Public Education and the managers of other competent central state organs, the State Secretary for Vocational Training decides the general educational substance--arising from social and economic needs--must be taught within the scope of skilled worker training.

(6) The State Secretary for Vocational Training proclaims the mandatory nature of the training documents and sets the date of their introduction.

Article 9

Responsibilities and Tasks of Ministries and Other Central State Organs

(1) Ministries and other central state organs respectively decide the main orientations of the development of the vocational and qualification structure in their sphere for the span of a five-year plan and set out the consequences for the further development of the substance and definition of skilled trades.

(2) With regard to the further development of the substance and definition of skilled trade and the drafting of training documents, ministries and other central state organs maintain close cooperation with the central executive boards of the industry labor unions and other labor unions.

(3) Ministers and managers of other central state organs apply to the State Secretary for Vocational Training to declare the training documents mandatory and submit these by 30 June of the year before their introduction.

(4) In coordination with the central executive board of the competent industry labor union or other labor union, the ministers and managers of other state organs apply to the State Secretary for Vocational Training with regard to the admission, amendment or deletion of skilled trades in the nomenclature, stating their reasons for doing so.

(5) The ministers and managers of other central state organs proclaim the mandatory nature of textbooks for those skilled trades that are in their sphere of responsibility. They make sure that the profession-specific instruction material called for in the equipment standards is developed, manufactured and made available for the institutions of vocational training.

(6) Involving their central offices for vocational training or similar institutions in their sphere of responsibility, the ministries and other central state organs coordinate the work on the development of training

documents and profession-specific teaching materials and equipment standards, teaching aids and textbooks. Their directives and supervision must guarantee that these training documents are developed to be compatible, introduced at the same time and the instructors given an early opportunity to prepare for the new requirements.

Tasks of the Organs Responsible for Skilled Trades

Article 10

(1) In accordance with the basic requirements of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training and the assignments issued by the superordinated central state organ, the organ responsible for the further development of the substance and definition of a skilled trade guarantees the following:

- a) The evaluation of the social and, in particular, the scientific-technical and economic development with regard to the effects on the further development of the substance and profile of the respective skilled trade;
- b) The analysis of the work achievement of skilled workers in the work process and the future challenges to the skilled worker;
- c) The drafting and further development of the training document;
- d) The drafting and further development of the equipment standards, teaching aids, the vocational profile for the purpose of vocational counseling, suggestions for the development of textbooks, occupation-specific teaching materials and occupation-specific substances for the further education of instructors;
- e) Ongoing analytical work on the training document, equipment standards and teaching aids so as to arrive at conclusions on the further development of the substance and definition of the skilled trade, the occupation-specific teaching materials and teaching aids.

(2) The responsible organ must decide and steadily further develop the substance and definition of the skilled trade on the basis of occupation analytical studies. The studies must be directed to the demands arising from the status and development of science and technology as well as the subject matter and the organization of the work.

(3) Separate training plans must be developed for rare craft trades, calling on the experiences of skilled craftsmen and the training documents of related skilled trades.

Article 11

(1) The responsible organ organizes a expert professional committee for the further development of the substance and definition of the skilled trade. This committee is made up of expert and experienced university and technical school cadres, foremen and skilled workers from production, engineering,

economics, research, development, scientific labor organization and teaching as well as vocational instructors. It includes in the work of the expert professional committee some representatives of other branches and sectors of the national economy, for which the particular skilled trade is important and makes sure of cooperation with factory health officers and specialists of the health care system, factory and fire safety experts.

(2) The responsible organ obtains expert opinions by scientific institutions and comments by social organizations with regard to the draft training document. The manager of the responsible organ confirms the training document and forwards it to the minister or manager of the superordinated central state organ. The manager of the responsible organ also confirms the equipment standards, teaching aids and the professional profile for vocational counseling.

(3) The manager of the responsible organ forwards the proposals for the text and organization of the necessary textbooks to the superordinated state organ for coordination and synchronization with the competent publisher. He submits proposals for writers and encourages the work of the latter.

Article 12

The Responsibility and Tasks of the Ministry for Culture and the Enterprises of the Printing Industry

(1) The Ministry for Culture is responsible for the development of textbooks and decides the publisher competent for issuing the textbooks for the respective skilled trade.

(2) The Ministry for Culture guarantees the development and publication of the necessary textbooks by the publishers. By directives and checks it makes sure that the publishers forward to the central state organs the manuscripts of the textbooks for the declaration of mandatory effect and conclude the appropriate production contracts with the printing industry.

(3) On the basis of the plans coordinated with the Ministry for Culture, the enterprises of the printing industry are responsible for the punctual and satisfactory production of textbooks.

Article 13

Implementing Regulations

The State Secretary for Vocational Training issues implementing regulations to this decree in coordination with the managers of the competent central state organs, the Federal Executive Board of the Free German Labor Federation and the Central Council of the Free German Youth.

Article 14

Concluding Regulations

(1) This decree takes effect on 1 March 1985.

(2) Expiring on the same date is the Decree of 7 May 1970 on the Nomenclature of Skilled Trades (GBI II No 47 p 348).

Implementing Regulation Text

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 4, 20 Feb 85 pp 28-53

[Regulation dated 21 Dec 84 signed by Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training: "First Implementing Regulation to the Decree on Skilled Trades"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of Article 13 of the Decree of 21 December 1984 on Skilled Trades (GBI I No 4 p 25) and in agreement with the managers of the competent central state organs and in coordination with the Federal Executive Board of the Free German Labor Union Federation as well as the Central Council of the Free German Youth, the following is ordered:

Article 1

The skilled trades listed in attachments 1 and 2 complete with the provisions made therein (hereinafter designated nomenclature) are in effect for training as skilled worker.

Article 2

The skilled trades listed in the nomenclature may be learned by school leavers within the framework of an apprenticeship and by working people in that of adult education. Skilled trades meant to be learned only in the framework of adult education are listed in Group IV of the nomenclature.

Article 3

(1) Graduates of the 10-grade general educational polytechnical secondary school (hereinafter designated POS) may learn the skilled trades listed in Groups I and II of the nomenclature.

(2) Graduates of the POS 10th grade, who are provided vocational training with secondary school certificate, may learn the skilled trades earmarked for them. The length of training in that case is standardized at 3 years, regardless of the skilled trade involved.

(3) POS school leavers who have not completed the 10th grade but at least achieved the 8th grade may learn the skilled trades listed in Group III of the

nomenclature. Should they not learn a skilled trade, they may receive training as per Paragraph 4.

(4) POS school leavers who have failed to complete the 10th grade nor learned a skilled trade as per Paragraph 3, may be trained in some aspects of skilled trades (hereinafter designated partial training) within the scope of an apprenticeship. This training lasts 1½ years.(1)

Article 4

(1) Taking into account their education and professional, work and life experiences, occupation related general knowledge is to be imparted as an element of training to those working people who learn a skilled trade within the framework of adult education and do not have the qualifications listed in the nomenclature.

(2) Holders of the secondary school certificate of the expanded secondary school and special schools, who do not enter universities or technical schools, may learn a skilled trade. This training generally proceeds in the framework of adult education. The length of training depends on the nature of the trade and the previous knowledge and experiences of the graduate gained by scientific-practical work; it amounts to 1-1½ years.(2)

Article 5

(1) Special school leavers (vision and hearing impaired as well as physically handicapped youths) may learn a skilled trade or receive partial training, taking into consideration their qualifications and physical capacity. The length of training may be individually fixed by the training enterprise and the special school or rehabilitation facility, following consultation of the persons entitled to this training.

(2) Severely and most severely handicapped school leavers who have at least achieved the eighth grade of the secondary school, may also learn a skilled trade of Groups I, II or IV of the nomenclature, involving mainly manual operations. At the suggestion of the respective rehabilitation facilities, the sections for vocational training and vocational counseling of the bezirk councils select the skilled trades. The length of training is to be fixed individually.

(3) School leavers from schools for the mentally handicapped are to be provided with partial training.(3) Training proceeds within the framework of an apprenticeship. Training lasts 2 years. Care must be taken to make sure that theoretical training is provided in classes for school leavers from schools for the mentally handicapped.

(4) As a special kind of partial training, school leavers from schools for the mentally handicapped with considerable personality disorders are provided with training for simple operations.(3) Training proceeds within the framework of an apprenticeship. The apprenticeship contract is to be appropriately applied

for this training. Training lasts 1 year. Theoretical training for these school leavers must at all times proceed in special classes.

Article 6

Entry of the respective specialization in the apprenticeship contract must occur at the time the apprenticeship contract is concluded. When justified in individual cases, the partners to the apprenticeship contract may, by an amendment contract, agree another vocational specialty in the course of training.

Article 7

- (1) The first apprenticeship and qualification contracts as per this nomenclature are to be concluded for training beginning on 1 September 1986.
- (2) In the case of provisions taking effect after 1 September 1986, the respective date of introduction is mentioned in the "remarks" column of the nomenclature. Apprenticeship and qualification contracts for training to begin before this date must be concluded as per Attachment 2.
- (3) The apprenticeship and qualification contracts to be concluded as per the nomenclature in effect until now and providing for training to begin on 1 September 1985 are not to be amended.

Article 8

- (1) This implementing regulation takes effect on 1 March 1985.
- (2) Losing effect at the same time are the
 - Implementing Regulation of 15 May 1980 to the Decree on the Nomenclature of Skilled Trades (Special Issue No 1036 of the GESETZBLATT),
 - Attachment to the Instruction of 13 August 1981 on Vocational Training in Rare Crafts (INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training No 8 p 115).

FOOTNOTES

1. In effect at this time is the Instruction of 5 October 1977 to the Training in Sections of Skilled Trades (INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training No 10 p 130).
2. In effect at this time is the Instruction of 16 June 1983 on Making Available Jobs with Training Opportunities for Secondary School Graduates Who Do not Go on to Universities or Technical Schools (INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training No 8 p 61).

3. In effect at this time is the Instruction of 10 February 1984 on Vocational Training for Youths Discharged from Schools for the Mentally Handicapped (INSTRUCTIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training No 3 p 21).

Background, Rationale Explained

East Berlin DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE in German Vol 33 No 1, Jan 85 (signed to press 1 Oct 84) pp 53-62

[Article by Wolfgang Rudolph, professor at the GDR Central Institute for Professional Training: Development and Utilization of the Skilled Workers' Certification as a Factor of Economic Effectiveness"]

[Text] Education, qualifications, mental potential--these terms are used with increasing frequency and have a growing place value in any discussion of the motive forces and values of socialism, the further development of the developed socialist society in the GDR or the realization of the SED's economic strategy.(1) At the same time it is worth stressing that the qualifications of our country's working people, created by education and training, represent an enormous potential for our ongoing social, economic and scientific-technological progress, and that it is imperative to prudently use and purposefully multiply it. Of eminent significance in this respect is Marx's statement that the degree of skill of the workers has a vital role in the entire reproduction process and represents the most important factor for the increase in labor productivity.(2) Precisely in the concrete reproduction conditions of the GDR as well as the growing scarcity and increasing prices of raw materials and energy sources on the world market, this factor is gaining even more importance, acquires what might well be called strategic significance. This connection has always been taken into account in the 35 years of the GDR's existence and, thanks to the steady educational policy pursued by the SED and the state, resulted in a considerable rise in the working people's standard of skill. In view of our objectives and international conditions now, this same issue is again of acute interest, and questions relating to the substantial organization of training at the various levels are particularly challenging.

Two thirds of all workers are employed as skilled workers. Economic growth largely depends on their skills, first of all due to their sheer numerical proportion but even more because they directly produce the lion's share of the commodities required to satisfy our growing material and intellectual needs.(3) This implies new challenges to vocational pedagogy, which can be met only by interdisciplinary cooperation with economists and labor scientists, philosophers and sociologists, psychologists and representatives of other sciences. In connection with the improvement of the efficacy of education and training for the growth of performance and the efficiency of labor, we must find answers to three questions in particular: What are the qualifications to be provided by the educational system, especially vocational training? How are these skills to be efficiently learned and taught? How can we use the skills acquired even more effectively in terms of the economy?

Dialectic Approach to the Definition of Training Substances

When it is a matter of vocational training's contribution to intensively expanded reproduction, we are bound to focus on the qualitative improvement of the social labor capacity.(4) As followers of Marx, we understand by "labor power or labor capacity...the quintessence of the physical and mental abilities existing in the corporeality, the live personality of a human being, and which he sets in motion whenever he produces function values of any kind."(5) That is why it is an old established basic methodological principle of occupational pedagogic research always to derive the objectives and substances of training and education from the foreseeable job requirements on the future skilled worker. We also take into account the fact that qualitative changes of the labor capacity of skilled workers can be achieved by only two means: The vocational training of school leavers and a change in the employment of already skilled workers, coupled with the acquisition of new professional experiences or further professional education. At the present time the ratio between these two approaches is subject to great change. This results in part from our demographic development, as a consequence of which we will have only half as many school leavers available in 1992 than in 1982; for the other because we are increasingly witnessing the recruitment of manpower for other tasks by way of release. In fact these numbers will exceed those of graduates from vocational training.

In the interest of effective deployment, the structure of the labor capacity by level of skill and profession is steadily gaining importance. Necessary in this connection is most of all skilled planning in combines and enterprises on the basis of central assignments derived from total national (structural and other) requirements. It must be carried out 5 years ahead and more precisely defined annually. The decisive initial dimensions for this planning are the quality and extent of utilization of the existing labor capacity (qualifications, age structure, distribution, and so on); the economic utilization of scientific-technical advances in the shape of new technologies, equipment and products; labor economic parameters (labor productivity, shift utilization, and so on); structural aspects (consumer goods output, rationalization aid construction, investments, and so on); social premises (preservation of full employment, women's share, vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped, guarantee of sociopolitical measures, and so on).

Long-range vocational orientation must be guaranteed and a generally even higher standard of vocational counseling achieved on the basis of these plans. Not only is a job guaranteed each GDR citizen by the Constitution, it is also secured in social practice. Still, job security in the profession learned presumes a decision for the "right" occupation. That is why it is in the personal interest of each young person for his or her wish for an occupation to be directed to actual long-term national needs. Vocational counseling should result in the young person's awareness that his individual decision for a skilled trade within the field of occupational choice objectively open to him represents his freedom of choice of occupation. The fact that 85 percent of all school leavers conclude an apprenticeship contract upon their first job application offers eloquent evidence of the far-reaching realization of this principle. How much this differs from the "absolute freedom of choice of

occupation" so loudly proclaimed in capitalism! Disregarding the fact that, in view of the currently 2.5 million unemployed, many FRG school leavers willingly bow to the compulsions of the capitalist labor market, the DGB reported in 1983 that a total of 51 percent of all young people did not find jobs corresponding to their occupational wishes.(6) Moreover, many youths were directed to occupations offering very poor job opportunities after completion of the apprenticeship because--as in the case of bakers and butchers--there are twice as many apprentices than potential jobs. That is why it is one of the values of socialism not to secure them just any job but a job in the occupation of their choice.

Still, the degree and availability of concrete knowledge, abilities and skills in the respective occupation are just as crucial for the quality of the labor capacity as its structure by occupations. In consideration especially of the effects of scientific-technological advances, the substance of skilled trades is subject to major changes which have long been key issues of vocational pedagogic research. In order to gear vocational training to the needs of social development and the national economy's comprehensive transition to intensively expanded reproduction, the SED CC Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers decided, among other steps, to introduce new curricula for all skilled trades in 1986-1990 and also to substantially reorganize general basic training in vocational training in conformity with the further developed curricula for polytechnical instruction at the secondary schools.(7)

Just as the total theoretical illustration and practical organization of pedagogical processes require a profoundly dialectic approach,(8) it is an urgent concern already at the time of the definition of their objectives and substances. Some problems tend to arise in the definition of the substance of the training and education of skilled workers, which reflect existing contradictions. In accordance with the challenge to all social scientists, we are endeavoring "in greater detail to enter into the nature, the substance, the types of movement and modes of action" of these contradictions and "define the approaches to their resolution in the interest of continuing social progress."(9)

Such contradictions initially arise with regard to the simultaneous fulfillment of the demand for the all-round development of the personality and the development of productive forces oriented to the economy. In my earlier explanations, I have talked of skills primarily from the aspect of the development of the labor capacity with the aim of greater economic efficiency. However, in addition to economic aspects, there is also the social aspect. Marx and Engels considered communism the society permitting all members of society to as fully as possible develop, maintain and exercise their abilities,"(10) a society guaranteeing the free development of each individual. The all-round development of people and the steadily better satisfaction of their needs are our supreme social objective. Its realization calls for increasingly better material conditions by rising economic growth. The interpretation of economic growth as the objective of our efforts and the development of individuals (as a labor force or labor capacity) as a means to achieve it would stand on its head the objective-means dialectic inherent in the main task. Of course we must keep in mind that, in the long run, the all-

round development of the personality can be realized only on the basis of a well functioning economy, and that we must therefore enable all individuals to as much as possible help along the progress of the economy.

The training and education of socialist skilled workers, therefore, must keep both in sight and simultaneously promote them in the briefly sketched dialectic relationship. Occupational training is directed to the all-round development of the personality combined with special regard of the fact that the profession is an indispensable feature of socialist personalities. It takes the profession to enable them by skilled involvement in the labor process to make a satisfactory contribution to the increase of social wealth and, thereby, experience personal satisfaction, pride and joy in work as the most important life sphere.

When we talk of the "socialist skilled worker personality," we always understand by this term an all-round developed personality with a skilled trade. Resolute pursuit of this objective has helped elevate the social status of skilled workers in the GDR to a high level and generally raised the social prestige of skilled trades. The skills learned in vocational training enable the skilled worker not only to exercise special professional operations but also to exercise power by concrete involvement in the management of social and economic processes, the evolution of the socialist lifestyle and the defense of socialist achievements. Of course these personality features do not result from vocational training only; they are impressed as early as preschool training and at the polytechnic secondary school and subject to many social influences. This training, education and social molding must be consciously taken into account when defining the substance of vocational training.

Contradictions also emerge between the longevity and universality of curricula (necessary by reason of educational policy and educational economics) on the one hand and the growing dynamism and sophistication of scientific-technological and economic development on the other. Training and educational substances must be mandatory with regard to each occupation to everywhere guarantee a high and equal standard of skilled worker qualifications. This sets definite limits to the consideration of differentiated enterprise needs and conditions. Nor is it possible with the curricula of vocational training to quickly enough respond to new scientific-technological developments, because it has been our experience that 5-7 years pass between the perception of a necessary change to the practical efficacy of the skilled workers trained in the new ways.

The achievement of adequate occupational flexibility represents a significant opportunity for vocational training to respond to this dynamism and sophistication. We here interpret flexibility as "a complex personal quality acquired by training, further education and social activism, enabling the worker by thought and action to respond to the changing demands of the various life spheres--in particular changing job requirements. It includes the ability and willingness of the person to actively affect the change in the various spheres of social life." (11) General as well as professional aspects must always be taken into account, though the "change of operations and

therefore the greatest possible versatility of the workers,"(12) discovered by Marx to be a "general social law of production" is bound to be mainly reflected in the professional qualification. Understanding and exercise of flexibility are largely encouraged by the absorption of the Marxist-Leninist ideology as the basis of the perception and conscious organization of social development processes; polytechnic training and education in the general educational school and the combination of school and life, of instruction and productive labor practiced there; the general basic training in vocational training standardized for all skilled trades, in particular the general basic technical subjects of electronics, data processing and BMSR [industrial metering and automatic control technology]; the broad definition (with some exceptions) of skilled trades for a rather large sector of the social labor process; the consciously organized replacement potentials on the basis of the substantive commonality of professions. The definition of the appropriate material for professional flexibility is not something like a simple task of optimization. We must always make sure that, immediately after his vocational training, the skilled worker carries out his performance in a concrete job in his field of occupation on the one hand, and on the other is able at a socially justifiable and personally acceptable cost to quickly adapt to changing work requirements, himself helping to change them. In addition to the possibilities mentioned of planned flexibility, curricula offer other opportunities to respond to the increasing dynamism and sophistication of job requirements by the course "familiarization with the future job" and by bringing up to date and accenting the substance by instructors on the one hand, and further vocational training with a wider range on the other. Vocational training and further vocational training are increasingly merging into an organic whole able to guarantee the necessary skills by the respective specifics but only in their totality.

The Unity of Training and Education of Future Skilled Workers

In the foregoing I repeatedly spoke of training and education. The relationship of these two aspects of teaching skills is another set of problems involved in the definition of the substance of vocational training and even more so with respect to its direct implementation. I neither can nor wish to define these terms here--a definition has been discussed by scholars for many years, and the discussion is bound to continue. I am far more affected by the fact that all the studies dealing with the challenges to skilled workers in modern production conditions tend to draw attention to the more advanced criteria relative to the consciousness and behavior of skilled workers rather than to new professional knowledge, abilities and skills. Investigations of the education of apprentices in creative work and the encouragement of talents arrived at the same conclusion. Evidently practical experiences confirm two fundamental facts: For one the central significance of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and morality, the political steadfastness and social activism built thereon as the "heart" of the socialist personality and, on the other hand, the increasing importance of the subjective factor for the advance of our social development, the realization of scientific-technological progress and the exacerbation of the international class conflict. It will consequently be necessary to achieve the necessary reinforcement of communist

education for the evolution of the young generation by way of vocational training also.

Vocational training is that phase in the development of the personality, when young people are being directly prepared for their working lives as skilled workers. It is the time when they learn to be productive. Coming from a phase of development characterized primarily by study, they are now systematically led toward their future life's work by simultaneously studying and working. That is the reason why vocational training focuses on education to work, already begun in the secondary school. One of the fundamental tasks in the training of young skilled workers is their education in socialist work ethic and behavior.(13) Consonant with social needs, education for work in the course of vocational training includes education in conscientious, honest and socially useful labor, disciplined work, creative work, efficient and quality appropriate work, socialist cooperative work. These five essential tasks are organically linked to one another, in other words they do not run parallel nor consecutively. They display general and profession-specific substances which are intensified, expanded or made more specific by, in particular, the effects of scientific-technological advances. Education for work must be the general principle of all instruction and extracurricular work and coupled as closely as possible with the training substances to be taught. We have learned from experience that habit forming processes are extremely important in the evolution of socialist work ethic and behavior. Orderliness and punctuality in instruction, the steady availability of challenging apprentice production tasks and the material required for that purpose, the intensity of work and a strict work regime in the brigades and enterprise sections where the apprentices are being trained--these are only some of the many conditions required for apprentices getting used to work in a socialist manner. Of great importance is the training of apprentices by skilled workers-instructors in work collectives. It is necessary, therefore, to well select these collective and workers, draw their attention to their great responsibility and generally aid them to accomplish their training and educational tasks.

Our increased orientation to work education has nothing in common with the present "recovery of educational values" in FRG vocational training, perceptible especially since the assumption of government by the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition. D. Wilms writes that education must "facilitate insights and aids to living for the religious and ethic strengthening of the individual, offer value orientations to develop his powers of judgement and enable him to resist ideological seduction. Not least are such aids to ease familiarization with the social and political environment and assist the readiness to perform and assume personal responsibility."(14) Concepts such as "professional proficiency," "performance," "integration" as well as diligence and conscientiousness are increasingly emphasized and generally indicate the intention as well as possible to integrate the skilled worker in the existing social and economic system by means of vocational training and thus subjugate him to exploitation. In view of the conflicts resulting from the crisis situation, this aspect of vocational education sometimes described as "social skills," is gaining importance for capital as well as for the individual

worker whose chances for a job improve by "good behavior" and disciplined labor.

Socialist education is designed to fit the worker for the most comprehensive possible exercise of his rights and duties as coproducer of social wealth, coproprietor of the means of production and holder of power. Upon entering vocational training and concluding the apprenticeship contract as a particular type of labor contract, the school student becomes a worker, member of an enterprise, a working class or stratum. That is a fundamental change in his social status and must be still more taken into account in education--both as a goal and a favorable condition. The working class, the class of cooperative farmers and the stratum of tradesmen are almost exclusively reproduced by vocational training, and even a growing section of the socialist intelligentsia passes through vocational training as skilled workers before beginning higher education. Two aspects are specially significant: For one, the education of all apprentices proceeds in the spirit of the ideology of the working class, its political objectives and class characteristic. Vocational training thereby contributes to the rapprochement of the working classes and strata in socialism. This rapprochement is also encouraged by the increase in the skilled workers' capacity for intellectual work, their generally high standard of education. On the other hand, vocational training must also trace the specific features of the respective class or stratum, which are based on tradition and act as motive forces of performance behavior, for example the special relationship of the cooperative farmer with the soil or the livestock.(15) These social aspects of the development of personality among the apprentices as well as the mental peculiarities arising from the novel work in occupational training exercise a greater effect on educational substances and methods than age-related mental peculiarities and must therefore be more thoroughly explored and used for educational work.

To Efficiently Use the Skills Potential Created

Practical application in the national economy renders the verdict about the actual value of the qualifications of skilled workers provided by vocational training. At the present time, this potential is not yet fully and efficiently used everywhere, confronting us with the problem of underused qualifications. How, from the standpoint of vocational pedagogics, can we resolve this contradiction between available greater skills and, in part, lower job requirements? First of all let us reaffirm that training must look ahead. Due to the time needed for training measures to become effective, they cannot be initiated when the respective job requirement is already present. This would certainly result in economic losses and considerably detract from the responsiveness and flexibility of the economy relative to scientific-technological innovations as well as compelling foreign trade needs. Moreover, being ahead in skills acts as motivation for economic processes. It encourages creative dissatisfaction with the existing job content and the labor organization in place, carries along innovation and the spirit of invention.

Of course we must also warn that the compass points between available and required skills must not open too wide. Too many unused skills, a longer period of

underemployment or the lack of genuine prospects for an end to such a situation may sometimes result in social dissatisfaction, disinclination to work, social inactivity and the rejection of the necessary further education. We thus get the substance of social conflict. Moreover, knowledge and ability which are not used and therefore not reproduced, are subject to much depreciation so that they may no longer be fully--if at all--available when job requirements rise. For these reasons we do not analyze the general development trends of scientific-technological advances but their effects on the actual and foreseeable change in the content of the work of skilled workers in the occupation concerned; changes in the substance of skilled trades are therefore carried out only if there is a great probability that these work contents are changing for the majority of skilled workers in the respective occupation due to technical-technological innovations.

It is not a rare occurrence for jobs with high and low requirements to exist side by side in the same occupation, sometimes even in the same factory. We will have to cope for a long time yet with the simultaneous operation of modern and traditional machines and plant. In the first stage of automation, the demands on the skilled workers in these sections may indeed drop temporarily. On the other hand, it may take a long time and often considerable financial and material resources to change or eliminate some jobs involving monotonous or physically strenuous labor. We will need to more realistically prepare the young person at the time of vocational counseling and vocational training for these concrete working conditions in our national economy. Even in the secondary school he will have to learn to be ready to do his duty even in unpleasant working conditions and to bestir himself to create work contents and conditions consonant with the socialist nature of work.

It is sometimes said that the effects of scientific-technological progress as an international trend result in the "polarization of qualification requirements" and that, therefore, in all highly developed industrial countries fewer and fewer workers require increasingly advanced training, while more and more of them need very little. This kind of response to scientific-technological progress is typical only for capitalist countries, where profit is the sole criterion, and money spent on education is measured by it, too. The monopoly bourgeoisie of our time therefore endeavors in the interest of preserving their profits to train a stock of regular highly skilled workers and ensure their appropriate vocational training. On the other hand, it is not prepared to spend money on the superior education of all young people, a state of affairs reflected in the acute shortage of apprenticeship places and, specially, the growth of social problem groups (foreigners, women, the handicapped). The general result is the diminution of skills in a growing section of the working people.

In Socialism, contradictions between superior education and low qualification requirements are definitely not capable of resolution by neglecting education. That would run counter to the all-round development of socialist personalities (which includes good education) as the basic concern of our social system. Nor would it be acceptable in view of the existence of jobs with few demands on skill and on the basis of narrow economic efficiency

considerations, not to train some school leavers as skilled workers or reduce vocational training to a brief "job training." When we speak of efficiency, we always do so from the standpoint how best to convert to better economic results the high and equal educational standard of skilled workers, provided for them for educational and sociopolitical reasons. The compelling need thus arises to organize labor so as to be more interesting, challenging and consequently promote personality development.

This represents a wide field for scholars of various disciplines, in particular labor scientists and also sociologists and economists as well as management cadres at various levels and in various sectors. In the interest of the "full exploitation of the existing skill potential," for example, the Conference on Economics emphasized that "operational and technological processes" must be so organized as to "fully bring to bear the abilities of people." (16) This begins at the drawing board, where designers and technologists must be alert to taking account of the future operation of the plant conceived by skilled tradesmen. It continues on in the work of collectives for scientific labor organization involved in the conversion of jobs, sometimes even entire technologies. Manpower planning and management also offer reserves for the proper utilization of skilled worker qualifications. Unfortunately, we note quite frequently that all these specialists who are called upon to take existing skills into account, tend to have a greatly inadequate knowledge of the concrete substance of skilled trades, the qualifications actually achieved on the basis of the most up-to-date curricula of vocational training and the opportunities offered by the entirety of the 317 skilled trades and their approximately 650 specializations. This gives rise to new responsibilities for the specialists in charge of cadres and training.

To conclude, the use of the qualifications of young skilled workers is important even in the smallest work collectives. For example: Since 1970, skilled workers of all trades have obtained basic information of electronics by the course "bases of electronics," taught during occupational training. By now this represents about 40 percent of all skilled workers in our national economy. As a result greater benefits are yielded with respect to the widespread use of microelectronics in all sectors, whether by the fact that the foundations for specialized further training are present or the orientation of innovator activism to the practical application of this basic knowledge to the solution of operational problems.

In recent years, questions of the effective deployment of the social labor capacity have gained increasing importance. The recruitment of workers for other work assignments by way of release as per the "Schwedt Initiative" has turned into a significant element of comprehensive intensification. In connection with investments, the creation of departments and factories for the construction of rationalization aids, the increase in the consumer goods output of combines and enterprises, the increased manpower made available for animal husbandry, the rise of reconstruction and maintenance work in the construction industry, structural changes in response to foreign trade needs and other economic measures, many more skilled workers need to change their

occupations. In addition to other social problems, this usually involves the necessity of further occupational training.

Further training is also ruled by the principle that it must be organized efficiently in terms of the economy and as inexpensively as possible for the respective worker. In practice, the broad range of most occupations and the sound general and vocational basic training of the skilled workers represent an excellent prerequisite. Consideration of existing qualifications in the choice of the future job makes it possible in most cases to settle for brief further training in the occupation learned, sometimes coupled with earning new operational certificates or licenses. Another possibility is the acquisition of another speciality within the occupation learned or a kindred occupation. An entirely new occupation is considered only if no job is available in conformity with the qualification requirements mentioned, or the opportunities for the particular qualifications are insufficient. By ascertaining the substitution potentials of skilled trades, vocational pedagogics provide a concrete contribution to the more effective organization of socially needed job or occupational changes.(17) The existing professional knowledge and skills are bound to be better used for the new work assignment and the required further training if we start from the reciprocal overlapping of occupational profiles and similarities in the qualification requirements with regard to various activities. Observance of the substitution potential also provides valuable assistance in the establishment of future occupational developments in the case of employment of skilled workers who, for health reasons, may no longer practice some occupations.

To sum up: Training and qualifications always represent a social as well as an economic issue. Their organization and utilization in the spirit of social progress imperiously calls for the interdisciplinary processing of the theoretical bases and practical tasks involved with them. This is increasingly well realized at the institutional level by joint research assignments, scientific advisory councils, conferences and colloquiums. Still, the basic prerequisite is that interdisciplinary mode of thought incumbent in particular on occupational pedagogues due to the close interaction of vocational training with the national economy and other sectors of social life.

FOOTNOTES

1. See, among others, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den X. Parteitag der SED. Berichterstatter: E. Honecker" [SED Central Committee Report to the Tenth SED Congress. Reporter: E. Honecker], Berlin 1981, pp 50, 52, 96--103; K. Hager, "Gesetzmaessigkeiten Unserer Epoche - Triebkraefte und Werte des Sozialismus" [The Laws of Our Age - Motive Forces and Values of Socialism], Berlin 1983, pp 56-59; G. Mittag, "Theoretical Generalizations of the Experiences of Combine cDevelopment for the Rise in Performance of the National Economy, Specially with Regard to the Utilization of Qualitative Growth Factors," in "Oekonomische Strategie der Partei - Klares Konzept fuer Weiteres Wachstum" [The Party's Economic

Strategy - A Clear Concept for Continuing Growth], GDR Economics Conference in 1983, the Karl Marx Year, on 29 and 30 September 1983 in Berlin, Berlin 1983, p 77.

2. K. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 1, in K. Marx/F. Engels, Collected Works, Vol 23, Berlin 1962, p 54' K. Marx, "Theories on Added Value, Part 3," in K. Marx/F. Engels, Collected Works, Vol 26.3, Berlin 1974, pp 290f.
3. See M. Honecker, "Our Schools Raise Fighters for Socialism and Peace," PAEDAGOGIK, No 43/1984, p 179.
4. For comments on these and subsequent statements, see B. Weidemann, "The Continuing Improvement of the Quality and Efficiency of Vocational Training and its Gearing to the New Criteria and Requirements of Social Development and the Comprehensive Transition of the National Economy to Intensively Expanded Reproduction," BERUFSBILDUNG No 5/1984.
5. K. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 1, as before, p 181.
6. See "Minority Vote of a Majority of the Spokesmen of Employees on the Comments by the Main Committee of the Federal Institute for Vocational Training," "Berufsbildungsbericht 1984" [Vocational Training Report 1984]. Federal Minister for Education and Science, Bonn 1984, p 18.
7. See B. Weidemann, "The Assignment of the Tenth SED Congress to Further Organize the Substance of Skilled Trades is Being Satisfactorily Realized." Lecture at the exchange of experiences on the further development of the substance of skilled trades on 22 and 23 June 1982 in Magdeburg. State Secretariat for Vocational Training, Berlin 1982; "Sozialistische Berufsausbildung - Facharbeiterberufe - Lehrplanwerk" [Socialist Vocational Training - Skilled Trades - Curricula], Collective of Authors headed by P. Lorenz and G. Schneider, Berlin 1982.
8. See F. Neuner, "On the Dialectic of the Process of Education," DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE, No 2/1984, pp 97ff.
9. K. Hager, "Gesetzmaessigkeiten...," as before (note 1), p 71.
10. F. Engels, "Eugen Ruehring's Revolution of Science," K. Marx/F. Engels, Collected Works, Vol 20, Berlin 1962, p 186.
11. See M. Guder, among others, "On the Textual Organization of Skilled Trades from the Special Aspect of Professional Flexibility - A Contribution to the Improvement of the Effectiveness of the Social Labor Capacity in the Course of Socialist Intensification and Rationalization," FORSCHUNG DER SOZIALISTISCHEN BERUFSBILDUNG, No 2/1984, p 50.
12. K. Marx, "Das Kapital," Vol 1, as before, p 512.

13. See, "Scholarly Conference on Communist Worker Education in Vocational Training," BERUFSBILDUNG, No 9/1983.
14. D. Wilms, "CDU Vocational Training Policy - Heritage and Prospects," ZEITSCHRIFT FUER BERUFS- UND WIRTSCHAFTSPAEDAGOGIK, supplementary issue No 4, Wiesbaden 1983, pp 60f.
15. See R. Weidig, "Encouragement of Performing Capacity and Performing Behavior," in "Gesetzmaessigkeiten Unserer Epoche - Triebkraefte und Werte des Sozialismus. Diskussionsreden" [Laws of Our Age - Motive Forces and Values of Socialism. Contributions to the Discussion], Berlin 1984, p 212.
16. G. Mittag, "Theoretical Generalization...," as before, p 43.
17. See M. Guder and others, "On the Textual Organization...," as before, p 50.

Social Significance Outlined

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 21 (1985), 19 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training: "High Social Significance of the Skilled Laborers' Certification"]

[Text] Scientific-technological progress requires the further development of skilled trades and their training content. Several new occupational contents and training measures are needed. At the same time, skilled workers must continue to be trained in the traditional occupations, consonant with the structure of the national economy. In December 1983, the SED CC Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers decided on a plan of operations for the further perfection of occupational training. Since then all skilled trades have been analyzed, some new occupations developed and, broadly defined, organized as basic trades. New training contents are being drafted for all of them and new curricula gradually introduced in 1986-1990.

As a result, the skilled trades at our disposal will be those needed in our national economy. The Decree on Skilled Trades and the Nomenclature of Skilled Trades (GESETZBLATT DER DDR Part I No 4 of 20 February 1985) provide the bases for planning vocational training and long-term vocational counseling. This decree is the first to uniformly set out in one document the substantive structure and prerequisites for training. The skilled worker certification is clearly described as basic to the working class, the class of cooperative farmers and craftsmen. The conditions and terms for the acquisition of this state certification are concretely established.

The objective continues to be the training as socialist skilled worker personalities with the greatest possible flexibility, able to creatively cope with the new challenges in our social and economic development by their sound professional knowledge and skills as well as a firm class like attitude. Each

year around 84 percent of the young people in an age group start on their professional lives by way of training for the status of skilled worker. This certification increasingly represents the basis of any professional further education for the majority of the working people. By 1990, skilled workers and foremen will account for 64-65 percent of the work force.

Constitutional Right to Training Guaranteed

In accordance with the principle of our Constitution, the constitutional rights to training, a secure job and professional prospects will continue to be guaranteed for all citizens of our country. Unemployment and a lack of apprenticeship places are alien to socialism. Following sound vocational training, all young people are smoothly incorporated in working life. This requires us at all times to make available sufficient high-quality apprenticeships and, at the same time, coordinate the interests of regions and economic sectors.

In response to the humanistic concerns of our state and taking into account their capacities, we are guaranteeing occupational training also to early secondary school leavers, vision and hearing impaired and physically handicapped youngsters as well as those who leave schools for the mentally handicapped.

The unity of vocational training and adult education is a general principle. Further training in the trade learned rather than the acquisition of a new trade is the best way to respond to the steadily rising challenges. Yet even such a new acquisition is not entirely excluded. Skilled workers who need to change their occupations due to social requirements, receive certification in the new trade when, after the appropriate further training, they once again work in a skilled trade at their new job.

Future Oriented

The decree describes the skilled trade as one with a broad basic vocational training and a professional specialization built on it. Both serve the greatest possible flexibility and mobility as the fundamental prerequisite for flexible reaction to objective requirements of scientific-technological advances and the development of society.

In addition to general technical-technological, machine and materials knowledge and the basic practical skills, basic training also includes the uniform basic subjects socialist law, management economics and bases of automation. There are trades with one and others with several specialized subdivisions, which are basic trades. These various types are needed to respond to the differentiated national requirements. Such a distinction does not amount to a social valuation. All apprentices acquire the skills required for their work, the greatest professional knowledge and sound practical ability.

Reflecting the labor unions' representation of interests at all levels is the principle formulated in the decree, according to which the content and

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definition of a skilled trade, the trade designation and length of training can be changed only in agreement with the central executive board of the competent industry labor union or other labor union.

According to the decree, the nomenclature of skilled trades is kept as the fundamental state register of all skilled trades for which training is necessary and possible. Training proceeds uniformly as per state curricula. It is the definite duty of enterprises and cooperatives to create the personal and material conditions for the best possible quality training.

Educational issues are always issues of power. In this spirit, the decree on skilled trades is the expression of successful and long standing educational policies by the party of the working class and the government and, at the same time, an efficient tool for the further implementation of the policy of our socialist state, directed to the well being of the people.

Classification System Described

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 21 (1985), 19 Feb 85 pp 2-3

[Article by Egon Lass, department head in the State Secretariat for Vocational Training: "Skilled Trades System Directed at the Future"]

[Text] The nomenclature of skilled trades is the uniform state system and official register of skilled trades for which training is offered in the GDR. It is a fundamental document with respect to the enforcement of state educational policy. Published in the GESETZBLATT DER DDR Part I No 4 of 20 February 1985, it is turning out to be an important tool enabling each citizen to exercise his right to vocational training and further education and each young person his right and duty to learn a profession in conformity with the needs of the national economy. It incorporates instructions on trade designations, the preparatory education required and the length of training.

Extensive trade analyses were carried out in enterprises, combines, facilities and scientific institutions of all sectors of the economy. The results are reflected in the nomenclature. Thousands of specialists--engineers, technologists, labor scientists, physicians, vocational teachers and many others--were members of specialist trade committees who studied the requirements on the definition and content of skilled trades in the coming 10-15 years. The key issue was that of the consequences arising in particular from the introduction of microelectronics, the use of robotics, electronic controls, computers and data processing.

The steadily increasing importance of science and technology for smooth flowing and dynamic economic growth made it necessary to review the content of all skilled trades. We had to decide which of the proven and traditional knowledge and skills need to be preserved, which new knowledge, skills and abilities will be required to cope with automated production processes, for example. It turned out that the dynamism of development mainly affects the training substance, while most of the skilled trades are preserved.

Up to now, graduates of the 10th grade had available a choice of altogether 225 skilled trades. This number will rise to 238. Most trades have proven their worth. Many traditional skills are not losing their importance even in the conditions of modern production. Their mastery is the prerequisite for the mastery of modern equipment. Accordingly we must emphasize the incorporation of new contents. At the same time this does not preclude the emergence of new trades, some evolving from existing ones or from a specialized subdivision. Examples are skilled workers for electronic components, mechanics for major household appliances, skilled workers for food equipment, elevator mechanics or skilled workers for railroad switching equipment.

Earlier training was possible in 28 basic trades; in future there will be 98 such trades. With their projected 392 specialist subdivisions, they will enable enterprises and combines to develop the structure of occupations in accordance with the requirements arising from science and technology.

Graduates of the 10th grade have at their disposal 86 skilled trades involving the proven approach of vocational training coupled with secondary school certificate. Due to their content and definition, these skilled trades are particularly suitable for the preparation of university studies in technical, economic and agricultural disciplines. Students who leave the secondary school after the 8th grade, may learn one of 62 skilled trades.

The utmost care will continue to be taken to see that skilled workers in traditional and modern occupations are trained for all sectors of the national economy, including crafts and rare trades. The nomenclature of skilled trades will still be fully responsive to the growing demand in the field of services, repairs and the training of young people for crafts trades.

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HUNGARY

TRADE UNION COUNCIL SECRETARY ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 9 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by Laszlo Diosdi summarizes answers to questions posed by radio listeners to then secretary of SZOT (National Trade Union Council): "After the Questions"]

[Text] The preliminary indicators already predicted that Laszlo Gal, the secretary of SZOT (prior to the changes in the leadership structure of the SZOT, the deputy first secretary of that organization), will receive a great number of questions during Radio Kossuth's "Good Morning" program. The flood of letters concerning a wide variety of topics was the most accurate prediction. Then came the telephone calls on three lines for three and a half hours: several hundred questions. It is almost unbelievable that the intensity of public interest is so high in our country at such an early hour of the day. And when the phone lines were no longer in operation, the inquisitive mood still did not abate; the listeners, the members of the unions began to send their letters directly to Laszlo Gal, or to us, at these editorial offices.

For several days we have been publishing the answers to the questions that remained untreated during the radio program, while others--who posed more unique, more personal questions--received answers through the mail. The secretary of SZOT--and the numerous assisting experts--lived up to their promises and did their best in responding to the great expectations and interest.

It appears that the responses can't be finished, only terminated. We find it necessary to state this in writing, because--no matter how smoothly the matter was handled--we could not fit any more directly related answers into the work schedule of the editorial staff. After all, our readers know how much time is pressing when it comes to preparing a daily newspaper; the tasks of today and tomorrow take precedence over those of yesterday. However, just because publicly we don't answer the questions directly related to the radio program, it doesn't mean that we don't continue to deal with the problems our readers indicated to us in their calls and letters. Naturally our editorial staff will continue to consider them important in their work, just as the Hungarian labor unions will consider them important parts of their representational and interest-protective activities.

Let us look at a few of the problem groups that were statistically most frequent.

Unquestionably we have to consider the issue of pensions before anything else. It is impossible to say how many different approaches were taken to this, one of the most urgent problems of our social policies. If a basic tone could be detected from the various questions and opinions, it is the following: We owe a debt to our older generations, but we are unable to provide for all of them the living conditions which they deserve after a lifetime of honorable, diligent work. We know that this is the case, and everyone who has anything to do with administering pension affairs also knows this. Thus the letters had nothing new to say. They merely reminded us quietly: No matter how great the problems the country may have, this is one problem that should not be forgotten.

What stood out from among the many questions--and this too must be stated in writing--is that for many older persons their material situation is not as painful as the feeling of being permanently deserted, left to their own resources. And here the gentle reproach was not directed only and primarily at the former places of employment, but at the children, who can talk with unobliging glibness about the pensioners they know among their acquaintances but fail to visit their own parents for years at a time, or, not infrequently, take away a portion of their parents' pensions.

This situation cannot be changed by any central measure. Humanity and decency cannot be realized by passing resolutions.

Another problem group which also received a lot of attention is connected with the government's social policies introduced this year. In the majority of cases these measures received favorable responses. Most shortcomings could be found in information concerning specific individuals. We must develop methods assuring that the state's measures should not become watered down and impersonal on their way downwards, that people become familiar with the aims of the decisions, not only with their mechanism.

In this effort we, the members of the press, also have responsibilities, even though during the past few years, and also in the last couple of months--with the aid of the SZOT and other state organizations--we tried to provide our readers with detailed and quick information concerning any issues that would have implications for the unions' membership. The recently received letters gave us new strength to continue this work. One manifestation of this is that our paper will quickly and at regular intervals publish the answers related to the unions' series entitled "The Question Arose in Informational Reports." The answers will be provided by the best experts in each specialized area.

Finally, there is another thought-provoking experience which appears to be noteworthy in connection with the radio program: A great many questions and complaints would not exist if the affairs of the individuals would have been handled in a decent and human manner. It is amazing how much accumulated insult and bitterness are attributable to the coldness, inhumanity and aloofness of administrators. These are typical examples of how even good policies

can be ruined in application. One might ask: What is the solution? One of the many solutions may be the following: Anyone who does not have respect for every individual, who does not have patience, should not take a job in which human cases have to be taken care of, in which people must be dealt with.

The confidence and expectancy toward the unions, as revealed in the questions, stimulates us--the press organ of the unions--to pay even more attention to the problems of each individual and to use our own resources to make their lives better and happier.

12588
CSO: 2500/277

2 May 1985

POLAND

LAWYERS URGED TO ABANDON ANTISOCIALIST, ANTI PARTY VIEWS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 85 p 4

[Interview with Wojciech Toczyski, lawyer and first secretary of the party organization in the Chamber of Lawyers in Warsaw, and with Jan Krawczyk and Stefan Dzikowski, lawyers and members of the executive board, by Jerzy Olszewski: "One's Duty as a Lawyer"]

[Text] [Question] As you know, at the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee, in an announcement about the implementation of recommendations included in the declaration of the Central Committee of the PZPR on 26 October 1984, General Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "...The situation in the legal profession has been taking an unfavorable shape politically and cadre-wise for a rather long time. Party influence on that milieu is far too small. This state of affairs urgently demands a change for the better." What do you have to say about this?

[Answer] Unfortunately, we are not surprised by it. Indeed, bad things are going on in the legal profession. We expressed our view of the situation in the resolution of the POP [primary party organization] of the PZPR in the Chamber of Lawyers in Warsaw, passed at the beginning of October 1984. This is the text of that resolution:

"The primary party organization, meeting on 4 October 1984, states that a number of critical problems in the legal profession demand a speedy solution. In connection with this, the POP expresses the view that these problems should be solved as soon as possible by the appropriate self-governing organs and by utilization of all the means which issue from the Law on the Legal Profession. The party organization perceives critical shortcomings in the work done up to now by the Presidium of the Main Council of Lawyers and expresses the view that these shortcomings should be eliminated by appropriate application of the Law on the Legal Profession which is in force, and not by changing these regulations. The party organization is of the opinion that the party collective of the Main Council of Lawyers should meet very soon to consider and evaluate the existing political situation in the legal profession and to discuss the need for convening an extraordinary congress of the legal profession."

[Question] That was a couple of months ago, and now?

[Answer] There was no reaction at all from the Main Council of Lawyers, and this being the case, the POP of the PZPR in the Chamber of Lawyers in Warsaw passed a second resolution, which was supported by all the party organizations of the Chambers of Lawyers in the nation, and there are 24 of them. In it we included, among others, the following opinion:

"...We note with concern that unlike the District Council of Lawyers in Warsaw, the Presidium of the Main Council of Lawyers has not developed up to now a suitable level of cooperation with the organs of the government and state administration and with the main organs of social and political organizations. This situation can lead, in our opinion, to the isolation of the legal milieu in a social and professional sense. (...) To prevent such a situation from arising, we stipulate that the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the PZPR organize a nationwide conference of active party members in the legal profession, dedicated to analyzing the functioning of the main organs of the legal profession and the adoption of joint political measures."

[Question] These statements and resolutions are worded in a somewhat general way. Please tell me what the specific concern is.

[Answer] Let us begin with the basic issues. The "Law on the Legal Profession" has been in force since October 1982. It introduced a complete democratization of life within that milieu.

The legal profession, however, does not have separate rights which concern only us lawyers, as is popularly said. We must act within the framework of the legal system in force in the nation. It is a question of acting in accordance with the classical rules, which are modernized with the passing of time, concerning the application of legal skills, including those of lawyers. We are for defending the poor, the wronged, and the humiliated but also for defending those who have broken the law. Each person has the basic right to counsel for the defense. We know that this question is of a delicate nature, but it is necessary to understand it.

[Question] In view of this, then, where are the misunderstandings in the legal milieu coming from, since we are speaking of mutual understanding and tolerance?

[Answer] Individual members of the Main Council of Lawyers can have their own private opinions--that is understood. But one must differentiate between private views and what we generally call the social weal. In some circles it is fashionable to demonstrate antistate feelings in public. Lawyers throughout the whole nation do not have to share and do not always share the opinions imposed by some representatives of the Main Council of Lawyers. There is no room in our reality for opinions about antisocialist and antiparty traits. Thus those members of the Main Council of Lawyers who think and act differently must understand this.

The position taken in both the resolutions quoted above well explains what sort of opinions are held by the decided majority of Polish lawyers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO MILITARY SCHOOLS SUMMARIZED

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 6, 10 Feb 85 pp 8, 9

[Article prepared by M. B.: "There Is a Great Interest in Professional Military Schooling"]

[Text] As we have already informed our readers, a "Green Telephone Line," which permits the acquisition of exhaustive information on professional military schooling, was recently set up in our editorial office. Consulting specialists from the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, the General Staff of the Polish Army and the Office of Military Schooling answered our readers' questions.

We received many questions during seven 3-hour telephone sessions, primarily from young men. We were "rung up" from even the most distant corners of the country. Pupils from secondary classes asked us about the opportunities of taking up studies at military academies and higher officers' schools; pupils from vocational schools about to graduate asked us about taking up lessons in ensign and non-commissioned (NCO) schools. Parents and young ladies also called.

Most of the questions concerned the requirements for acceptance by particular institutions of higher learning and schools, entrance examinations and studies programs. They asked about the social living conditions for ensigns and cadets, the chance to satisfy cultural and sport interests in individual military institutions and schools, etc.

Taking into account the number of those telephoning, as well as the objectivity and inquisitiveness expressed in the questions, we have to state that the young men's interest in professional military training is very great and that the profession of officer, ensign or NCO enjoys universal public recognition. The following questions and answers were the most common:

[Question] What are the acceptance requirements for military academies and higher officers' schools?

[Answer] Candidates for military academies and higher officer's schools have to meet the following requirements: they must be between 17 and 24 years of age, (with the exception of the Military Medical Academy--no older than 22 years), have Polish citizenship, proper moral and political attitudes, be single and have the aptitude for military service while a candidate for becoming a professional soldier, as confirmed in the opinion of a proper military physicians' commission, and a secondary education which permits studies at institutions of higher learning. Additionally, those competing for acceptance by the Higher Air Force Officers' School and Higher Naval Officers' School must demonstrate particularly good physical and psychological aptitude, as confirmed by special military physicians' commissions.

[Question] What subjects are covered in the entrance examinations for military academies and higher officers' schools?

[Answer] Candidates competing for acceptance by the Military Academy of Technology and the Higher Naval School take examinations testing mathematical ability, physics, knowledge of Polish and current events, and a foreign language (Russian, German, English, French, etc., as selected); candidates for the Military Medical Academy take tests in physics, chemistry, biology, Polish and current events and a foreign language. Candidates for higher officers' schools are tested in mathematics, Polish and current events, and a foreign language, while those competing to get into the Higher School of Quartermaster Services must also take an examination in geography. On the other hand, candidates for political studies take examinations covering Polish language and history, Polish and current events, and a foreign language. Independent of entrance examinations, all candidates for academies and higher officers' schools are subjected to psychological evaluation. They are also required to pass a physical aptitude test: a 100- and 1000-meter run in an hour, swimming and pull-ups (this also applies to candidates for ensign schools).

[Question] Will 1985 see courses organized for those competing for acceptance by military institutions of higher learning to prepare them for the entrance examinations?

[Answer] Yes. Such courses will be set up, just like last year. This will apply both to those in uniform and to those not in uniform. The courses will be free and last 2 weeks; they will begin at the Higher Naval School in Gdynia and at the Higher Air Force Officers' School in Deblin on 4 June, and at the Military Academy of Technology and the other higher officers' schools on 17 June. The military will cover the costs incurred by the travel to these courses.

[Question] Can you tell us something about the social and living conditions at the military schools and institutions?

[Answer] These conditions are very good. All the students enjoy free room, board, uniforms and medical care. They have a guaranteed and suitable rest after their studies. For their own personal needs, they receive a monthly salary which depends on their military grade and year of studies. Every military institution and school conducts active cultural, educational and sporting activities, they belong to a network of libraries and reading rooms and have movie theaters, clubs and a well-developed athletic base, including gymnasiums, swimming pools, sports fields, rifle ranges, etc.

[Question] How are candidates accepted for political studies and which institutions offer such studies?

[Answer] Candidates for political studies are accepted through the same general competition as those trying for any military institution of higher education. That means that they must meet the same criteria which candidates for command and engineer studies have to meet. However, candidates with humanist interests who show a proclivity for sociopolitical work, who are PZPR members and candidate members, and who are activists in the young people's organizations of the Rural Youth Union, Polish Scouts Union and the Polish Socialist Youth Union, genuinely show the greatest aptitude for these studies. Studies are conducted in as many as nine higher officers' schools at which, besides the command and engineering courses, political courses and studies are also offered; these include the Higher Naval School in Gdynia, the Higher Mechanized Forces Officers' School in Wroclaw, the Higher Armored Forces Officers' School in Poznan, the Higher Missile and Artillery Officers' School in Torun, the Higher Air Defense Officers' School in Koszalin, the Higher Engineer Officers' School in Wroclaw, the Higher Signal Officers' School in Zegrze, the Higher Air Force Officers' School in Deblin and the Higher Radio-Technological Officers' School in Jelenia Gora.

[Question] Which military institution prepares officers for airborne units?

[Answer] There is no single institution. The graduates of any higher officers' school and military academy can be accepted by the airborne units, inasmuch as the graduates have a needed specialty: artillerist, engineer, communications specialist, chemist, etc. One also only needs particularly good health, suitable psychological traits and the ability to make it through specialized training. If, however, after graduation one is thinking about a particular military school for service in the "Red Berets," it is best to select the Higher Mechanized Forces Officers' School in Wroclaw. This school includes a program on the tactics of airborne forces. All officer cadets, however, are also required to take parachute training.

[Question] After basic professional training, can one compete for acceptance to ensign school?

[Answer] There are ensign schools with 1, 2, and 3-year study programs. Graduates of secondary or technical schools are accepted by 1 and 2-year program schools, the 3-year schools accept candidates with at least completed basic professional schooling. The latter are required to take entrance examinations

on the Polish language and mathematics and a subject corresponding to the studies in a given ensign's school while they are still at their basic professional training school. They must also meet all physical and psychological aptitude requirements there.

[Question] What criteria should candidates wanting to become professional NCO's meet and how are they recruited and trained?

[Answer] Candidates wanting to become professional NCO's must meet the following criteria: they must have Polish citizenship, be single and between 17 and 24 years old, healthy, have suitable moral and political attitudes, and have finished a basic vocational school or 2 years of a secondary school. Candidates for professional NCO in all military services, except the Navy, are first accepted as volunteers for basic military service. After finishing the NCO schools of their basic service and having suitable practice in military units, they are then appointed in their 18th month of service to professional service in the professional NCO corps. Only afterwards are they sent to a 6-month training course in professional NCO schools. On the other hand, professional naval NCO candidates are immediately accepted for studies at the Professional Naval NCO School.

[Question] What are the results of attendance at military academies and higher officers' schools?

[Answer] Graduates of military academies and higher officers' schools are commissioned second lieutenants in the Polish Army on the basis of a resolution of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and awarded diplomas indicating their completion of higher studies. They also receive such titles as Military Technical Academy and Naval College graduates, medical doctors, doctors of dentistry, pharmacists, graduates of higher officers' schools of command or engineering in the corresponding specialty. Graduates of political studies receive besides the rank of second lieutenant a diploma in higher vocational studies dealing with sociopolitical sciences.

[Question] Do those graduates with "fives" have any privileges because of these good grades?

[Answer] All graduates of military academies and higher officers' schools who throughout their studies gain grades of very good in at least two-thirds of their subjects while getting grades of good in the remaining subjects, and who pass their final examinations with a grade of very good, have the opportunity to select their service location and be first in consideration for further education, as well as a chance of going into educational and didactic work. They also receive a diploma and medal upon completion of their studies with distinction and a cash award.

[Question] Can women also compete for acceptance by military professional schools?

[Answer] No, they cannot. Military service, especially as performed by professional soldiers, exceeds the physical and psychological abilities of women. Besides, we have no need to involve women in military service.

POLAND

CAREERS OF OUTSTANDING SHIP COMMANDERS SUMMARIZED

Gdynia PRZEGLAD MORSKI in Polish No 2, Feb 85 pp 8-12

[Article by Lt Commander (reserve) J. Joachimczak: "Leading Ship Commanders."]

[Text] Captain Eng Wojciech Zwierzchowski, commander of ORP "Grunwald."

In the last 5 years this ship was the best known unit of the groups of amphibious landing craft. The reasons for its prominence stemmed from its dominant position as a leader of competition in training. These achievements were a result of a united effort by the entire crew of the ship. Special merit belongs to its present commander, Captain Eng Wojciech Zwierzchowski. He has been associated with the ship for several years, since he graduated from the Heroes of Westerplatte Naval Academy. At first he did his compulsory internship as an assistant there, later he was temporarily the deputy commander, and after a year's absence he reported to "Grunwald" again and has been serving there ever since.

Altogether he has served on the ship for more than 5 years. When he assumed his duties, Captain Wierzchowski realized that the crew was an integrated, ambitious, and well-trained team. Nor did he ignore the fact that the crew joined the competition for the title of the best ship in the group. Collective aspirations were high. Their realization did not seem a simple matter. Other crews of ships in the same class had identical goals. The young ZDO [deputy ship commander] devoted maximum effort to increasing the chances for full success. This could be noticed in port, when the members of the crew were busy with intensive specialized training, as well as at sea, where the actual performance of comprehensive programs and tasks set for the ship took place.

The landing craft sailors were lucky in both settings, as demonstrated by the high marks achieved during tactical exercises at sea and good results of endeavors in other aspects of the service and military life. Toward the end of 1979 it turned out that "Grunwald" achieved a decisive advantage over its rivals. It was therefore awarded the title of the best amphibious landing craft in the Navy. The crew felt satisfaction and pride that its long, intense effort was not for nothing.

A few months later, in the middle of summer 1980, W. Zwierzchowski became the commander of ORP "Grunwald." Apart from the personal predisposition for this

job, the promotion was to a large extent determined by the significant role he played in helping the ship achieve the leading position among the landing craft. Thus, in the relatively short time since graduation, he obtained command of a ship of the 3rd rank, the best one in its class. He knew well the rules and the whims of sea elements, having personally experienced them many times, and he had deep knowledge of the specifics, the conditions, and everyday practice of difficult service on raiding ships.

Under his command, "Grunwald's" crew performed its tasks well in the succeeding years. The list of his accomplishments grew from one year to the next, and the special abilities of the landing craft's crew improved, as well as their battle preparedness and experience. Thus the crew greeted with great joy the news that they won the highest award for 1984--the title of the best ship in the Navy. This time the stake concerned not just the competition with sister landing craft, but a broader struggle for the top place among all warships in our fleet. Considering that ships in other classes, surface and submarine, also competed, it was more difficult for W. Zwierzchowski's subordinates to accomplish this goal. Time has shown that an overwhelming majority of "Grunwald's" annual program tasks were achieved with very good marks. Furthermore, the level of individual accomplishments of crew members also increased significantly. Proof of this lies in the fact that specialization classifications were earned by about 90 percent of the crew. With regard to the professional cadre, this indicator is even higher because everyone, including the ship's commander, is a class specialist.

Every other service specialist on ORP "Grunwald" has earned the right to wear the badge of "Exemplary Sailor" or "Military Distinction for Physical Fitness" on their uniforms. Some among the professional cadre have the badge of "Exemplary Commander."

Three ship sections on "Grunwald" have leader titles; two out of every three crew members belong to the Socialist Service Teams. Usually they are people belonging to the Union of Polish Socialist Youth; over 70 percent of the crew are members. The commander of the ship also belongs to the union, and he is an active member of the party.

After calculating the results of the year-long competition, the judges recommended to the chief commander of the Navy that "Grunwald" be named the best ship in the battle group for 1984. The recommendation was accepted and ORP "Grunwald" will remain the leader of the fleet's battleships for the next year, until the results of next year's competition are announced. This will be documented by an appropriate diploma given to the crew, showing a ship's bell as a symbol of its training success.

Captain Eng Czeslaw Dyrz, commander of OS "Iskra."

Already during his studies at the Naval Academy he was passionately interested in maritime navigation. It came as no surprise that he received the best marks in it. He was also actively participating in the school's Maritime Navigation

Club, becoming its president. Fascination with this field also determined Dyracz's choice of the topic for his engineering degree thesis. It concerned submarine navigation. He prepared and defended it before the examining commission with excellent marks. The thesis was judged the best among all engineering theses of the graduates of the Command Department at the Naval Academy. Together with excellent overall results, it doubtlessly contributed to the fact that the young officer won first place among the graduates of the Command Department, and third place in the entire Naval Academy. The minister of national defense awarded him a medal for "graduating from a military academy with distinction."

After graduation he was assigned to a submarine group where, following a 1-year internship, he assumed the command of the navigation section of "Sokol." Frequent sea missions of that ship enabled the young navigator to enrich and solidify his qualifications as a specialist. This fact was confirmed by the rapid award of the title of navigator 2nd class, and by the significant training achievements by people under Dyracz. During intensive exercises in the roadstead, "Sokol's" navigation section was the best in the performance of its tasks.

Two years after leaving the academy Cz. Dyracz decided to become the best navigator in the Navy. With this objective in mind he entered the annual Navy-wide contest. However, he failed to win the desired title. The victory belonged to a more experienced, older colleague of Dyracz, Lt Eng Jozef Walczak, who had been a commander of a navigation section of a submarine for a longer period of time. "Sokol's" navigator had to be satisfied with third place. This was, after all, a significant achievement for someone who entered the contest for the first time. But his ambitions were greater, for he wanted to be the best. So he continued to work on improving his professional qualifications and in the fall of 1979 he again entered the competition against the strongest contenders for the title of the best navigator in the Navy. The outcome of the rivalry fully satisfied Dyracz's ambitions. This time, after summing up the results, it turned out that no one equalled him in the number of earned points. He became the winner of the competition, and thus the best navigator in the Navy. Next year he successfully defended his title, meaning that he will hold it for two successive years.

In the middle of 1981 Cz. Dyracz assumed the position of deputy ship commander on the new tall ship, built in the Gdansk shipyard, the three-masted "Iskra." However, the white barque entered service only a year later, because the flag-raising ceremony and induction into Navy service took place in the summer of 1982. The ship has thus been performing its seaward tasks for a relatively short time. Nevertheless, it has already acquired fame in our fleet. Cz. Dyracz surely contributed to this, especially to last year's accomplishments of the "Iskra."

Since May 1984, i.e., since he became its commander, all program tasks were performed by the crew under his command. There were many of them, neither simple nor easy. Almost every other member of the crew had very little

experience in service at sea, so there was no assurance that these people would be able to fulfill their tasks properly. The commander of "Iskra" was himself young. At the time of assuming command he was not even 29 years old, currently the youngest commander of a 2nd class ship in the fleet.

At the end of May the first program task set for the "Iskra" was accepted by a commission and given a grade of very good. The average of all marks reached a high of 4.51. This success inspired the belief that the numerically small but ambitious crew would be able to accomplish with success all successive goals set before it. They were mainly concerned with insuring that the first-year students at the Naval Academy have proper conditions for summer training. Besides the long stays at sea during the practice cruise for Naval Academy cadets, "Iskra" set sail many times with the applicants to the Navy Cadet School, journalists and photojournalists of domestic newspapers and journals, especially the youth press, with members of the Ocean Conquerors Club, and a large group of youth belonging to the Sea League.

The 1984 training year was very strenuous for the crew of the sailing ship. In six months (from May to October) "Iskra" spent over 100 days and nights at sea. The route covered by the ship extended to 9000 nautical miles. One can add that sailing was not always in bearable hydro-meteorological conditions; it often took place in dense fog, rain, stormy waves, and strong winds reaching 10 or 11 degrees on the Beaufort scale.

It should be stressed that over 70 percent of "Iskra's" route was covered with the sails up. This necessitated not only increased human effort, but also required special care in navigation.

The sea activities of the sailing ship doubtlessly contributed to the development of leadership in training and the growth of specialist qualifications among the members of its crew. For example, almost the entire crew has class specializations; some even achieved grade one. A majority of crew members belong to the Socialist Service Teams. Almost half of service sailors have the badge of "Exemplary Sailor"; some among the professional cadre have the title of "Exemplary Commander."

These facts were probably taken into account by the judges in the competition for the title of the best ship in the special units group of the Navy. Together with very good results achieved in training tasks, the level of discipline, and other positive phenomena, "Iskra" outdistanced its rivals and won first place in the competition among the ships in this group.

12503
CSO: 2600/726

POLAND

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Warsaw SKRZYDLATA POLSKA in Polish No 9, 3 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Colonel Alojzy Gorny, secretary of the Ministry of National Defense Council for Paramilitary Organizations, by Henryk Kucharski: "Flying Is Beautiful"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What are the genesis and the aims of the council of which you are the secretary?

[Answer] The Ministry of National Defense Council for Paramilitary Organizations was set up by a decree of the minister of national defense; it is an advisory body which expresses opinion on defense-related problems dealt with by paramilitary organizations. Its aim is to promote the patriotic and defense education of youth.

[Question] How many paramilitary organizations are supervised by the council? Could you list them?

[Answer] We have 11 paramilitary organizations, namely the PRL Aeroclub, the Maritime League, the League for National Defense, the Voluntary Labor Troops, the Polish Red Cross, the Polish Association of Amateur Radio Operators, the Polish Motor Club, the Association for Defense Knowledge, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Association of Veteran Professional Soldiers, and the Polish Scout Union.

[Question] Who chairs the council, and what is its membership?

[Answer] The Ministry of National Defense Council for Paramilitary Organizations is chaired by the secretary of the National Defense Council, General Inspector for Territorial Defense and Vice Minister of National Defense General Tadeusz Tuczapski. It includes, inter alia, representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Polish Scout Union, and --obviously--the military. To put it in different terms, the council consists of consumers who represent the armed forces as well as civilian and military schools, and of producers, that is to say, civic organizations, including paramilitary ones.

[Question] Does this mean that the council acts to coordinate and inspire activities by civic organizations, in particular the paramilitary ones, as far as they engage in patriotic and defense problems?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. I would just like to add that each civic or paramilitary organization raises those problems in forms peculiar to its nature.

[Question] To illustrate the point, could you quote some examples of cooperation between schools and paramilitary organizations in the area of patriotic and defense problems?

[Answer] If any specific patriotic or defense-oriented subjects are raised, the school principal can ask a particular paramilitary organization for assistance in setting up courses for youth; the organization then has the duty of rendering appropriate assistance to the school.

[Question] Do you believe that patriotic and defense problems might be, or are, of interest to contemporary youth, educated for peace?

[Answer] Yes, certainly, provided however that their forms are stimulating and interesting, or even attractive. The need for such attractiveness has been raised again and again at the sessions of our council. No one doubts that the overwhelming majority of our youth has a highly developed sense of patriotism. It should just be stimulated and properly targeted.

[Question] Aviation would certainly provide a good example of such attractiveness.

[Answer] There is nothing more beautiful than flying gliders, airplanes, balloons, hanggliders, or parachuting. As a flying instructor I can claim this with utmost conviction, although I am aware that those who have never experienced flying might be of a different opinion. Equally attractive can also be contemporary air and space modeling. Aviation in any form might no doubt be the most attractive for young people. But an Air Force career--and every young man dreams of a successful career--requires sound knowledge, high capabilities, regularity, persistence, psychophysical condition, sense of duty, and patriotism, as well as many other similar values. A pilot trained by the Air Force and properly qualified might potentially become a valuable defender of the country. Aviation therefore provides young people with an opportunity to prove their mettle and to blow off steam, at the same time fulfilling the public need for the preparation of cadres to defend our national survival, if threatened.

[Question] When we talk about young fliers, we have in mind primarily the PRL Aeroclub which, as we know, just over a year ago (in December 1983) was put under state control through the Ministry of National Defense. This involved changing the profile of this non-profit fliers' association into a paramilitary organization of particularly important activity in the area of defense and sports, as well as contributing to the preparation of cadres needed by the Polish Air Force. How would you assess the newly defined scope of activity of the PRL Aeroclub in support of national defense, including the patriotic and defense education of youth?

[Answer] The PRL Aeroclub has considerable accomplishments in the area of the patriotic and defense education of youth, its preparation for military service, recruitment for the Air Force and for airborne troops, and closer ties with society, as well as in the actual training of pilots and paratroopers for the military and for the national economy. The question was discussed by General Tadeusz Tuczapski at the 12th National Congress. But I believe this activity should be intensified and raised to an even higher level.

[Question] Does the Ministry of National Defense, as the current patron of the PRL Aeroclub, provide it not only with advice, but with assistance as well?

[Answer] The Ministry of National Defense gives the PRL Aeroclub considerable assistance. It contributes, *inter alia*, to the construction of new equipment for sport aviation. I have in mind the two-man Puchatek training glider, the Orlik PZL-130 airplane, hoists, etc.

[Question] Can young people in provincial aeroclubs therefore expect intensified flying experience?

[Answer] The council I represent is interested in the restoration of massive and low-cost glider training, with minimal involvement of full-time provincial aeroclub staff. The Puchatek and the new hoists, whose first specimens should reach the aeroclubs shortly, have been designed for such training. We assume that such training will not only provide the natural selection of cadres of professional pilots, but also promote--through aviation--the broadly conceived patriotic and defense education of youth. The previously mentioned Orlik planes should contribute to more intensive training of selected candidates for the Deblin Higher Air Force Officer School. We hope that the training courses, using this new equipment, will bring the expected quantitative results coupled with economy of performance. The system should also promote youth education. We also attach major importance to the preliminary training within the PRL Aeroclub of airborne troop candidates, and to maintaining the readiness of Air Force Reserve pilots.

[Question] But even pilots do not live by flying alone...

[Answer] Unfortunately, in some provincial aeroclubs one can find an attitude which might be summed up in those words: Come in, fly around, and say goodbye! On the one hand, this expresses the consumer approach of young fliers, on the other, the lack of other forms of involving young fliers and their patriotic and defense education. Active members and highly qualified staff, including air instructors and mechanics, quit the aeroclubs. This is most painful, in particular since the losses are irreparable. In the case of aeroclub staff, money too is of essence, but I know from my own experience that the atmosphere at work and the human relations are equally important. It is very easy to lose dedicated experts, but many years are required to attract and win over new ones. There is, therefore, a need for greater involvement and for a revival of genuine, broadly conceived, multiple aeroclub activity. I am certainly aware that for young people flying is the most important, but I would not be averse to setting up an aeroclub discotheque. And between the two, there is a broad gamut of opportunities for desirable influence over youth. On the other hand, young people should be bolder in taking over their own affairs in the aeroclubs.

[Question] While I agree with you, I cannot help noticing that you have been carried away by your temperament of a lifelong active worker and leader in sport aviation. By the way, would you mind recalling your own aviation career?

[Answer] In 1950, as a 20-year old, I joined the Radom Air Force Officer School. For many years after graduation I was a flying instructor there, and later a lecturer on aviation mechanics. In 1958 I went over to the Radom Aero-club as chief of training, in 1967 I became head of the Stalowa Wola Aeroclub, and in 1971-1981 I was head of the Lodz Aeroclub. In addition, I acted as director of the 4th World Helicopter Championship in Piotrkow, and since 1972 I have sat on the State Air Testing Commission. I have the qualifications of airplane, glider, and helicopter pilot, 1st class, and of airplane and helicopter trial pilot, 2nd class. I have logged over 5,000 flying hours. At present I fly mainly airplanes and helicopters after their overhaul in specialized workshops.

[Question] You have been flying for 35 years then!

[Answer] And I intend to fly for another 15 years, to emulate Adam Zientek and Tadeusz Gora, who have been active pilots for half a century. I wish such a jubilee not only to myself, but to all my fellow pilots.

[Question] Perhaps you came from a flying family?

[Answer] Not at all. My father was a miner in the Katowice coal mine and a political prisoner during the Nazi occupation. But my two sons are pilots: Mieczyslaw in the Air Force and Jaroslaw with the LOT Airline. Only the oldest, Jerzy, has preferred archeology.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

12485
CSO: 2600/725

POLAND

OPZZ DRAFT STATUTE PUBLISHED

Warsaw ZWIAZKOWY BIULETYN PRAWNO-ORGANIZACYJNY in Polish No 1, 1985 pp 2-4

[Article: "OPZZ Executive Committee Material; Position on the Nationwide Trade Union Agreement Draft Statute"]

[Text] The commission, acting in accordance with the OPZZ [Nationwide Trade Union Agreement] Congress Law of 25 November 1984, submits the following OPZZ draft statute for nationwide consultation.

To assure the proper influence of trade union organizations over the contents of the statute, the Statute Commission:

- 1) Appeals to the OPZZ chairman to remit immediately the draft statute to all national trade union organizations.
- 2) Appeals to the national trade union organizations to remit immediately the draft statute to member organizations.
- 3) Appeals to all plant organizations speedily to inform their members of the draft, to form positions based on their members' opinions and comments concerning the draft's contents, and to submit these positions to the national trade union organizations.
- 4) Appeals to the national trade union organizations to develop syntheses and proposals based on the positions of member organizations and to send these syntheses and proposals along with the positions to:

The Higher Schools and Science ZNP [Polish Teacher's Union] Federation
6/8 Spasowski Street
00-950 Warsaw

- 5) Appeals to the editorial staff of the weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC to publish the text of the draft statute in the next edition of the weekly.

The commission emphasizes that the minimum permissible time period between the date the draft statute is sent to the national organizations and the completion date for gathering the opinions is 30 working days.

By Authority of the Statute Commission, Kazimierz Regula, Chairman

OPZZ Draft Statute

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1

The Nationwide Trade Union Agreement, henceforth called OPZZ, is hereby created.

Article 2

A national trade union organization may volunteer to become an OPZZ member if, as provided in its statute, it acknowledges the goals, action program and regulations of this statute.

Article 3

OPZZ membership does not limit the independence and self-governance of an OPZZ member.

Article 4

The OPZZ is a legal entity.

Article 5

1. The territory of the Polish People's Republic is the OPZZ's area of operation.

2. Warsaw is the headquarters for OPZZ agencies.

Article 6

1. The OPZZ operates on the basis of this statute. It observes the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other laws as well as the international conventions ratified by the Polish People's Republic.

2. The OPZZ recognizes the leading role of the PZPR in the building of socialism.

Article 7

1. The OPZZ is independent in statutory activity.
2. The OPZZ operates via the agencies named in this statute.

Article 8

The OPZZ can be a member of international associations and trade union organizations.

Chapter II

OPZZ Goals and Tasks

Article 9

Specifically, OPZZ goals are:

1. To defend the rights and safeguard the social, cultural and occupational interests and living standards of workers, retirees and pensioners and their families.
2. To shape the social activity and occupational ethics of working people and to protect their dignity.
3. To participate in shaping and implementing socioeconomic tasks, in creating permanent achievements for the Polish nation and the socialist fatherland, in increasing the nation's income and its just distribution.
4. United action of the Polish trade union movement.
5. To achieve for the Polish trade union movement its proper place in international associations and trade union organizations.
6. To cooperate with foreign trade union organizations to further social programs, human rights, democratic freedoms, and peace and friendship among nations.

Article 10

The OPZZ aims to achieve these goals by, among other things:

1. Organizing member cooperation in fulfilling the tasks designated in their statutes; presenting common positions regarding agencies of government and state administration, political and social organizations and associations.
2. Supporting the statutory activities of members.
3. Trade union control over implementation of social agreements.

4. Activities to assure representation of the Polish trade union movement in representative agencies of the state government.
5. Creating the Trade Union Research and Analysis Center.
6. Organizing a Trade Union Congress.
7. Conducting economic activity.
8. Conducting publishing and information propaganda activities.
9. Taking advantage of the rights provided in legal regulations.
10. Implementing the programs and resolutions adopted by OPZZ agencies.

Article 11

1. Local trade union consultation commissions, created via democratic elections and consisting of trustees selected by plant trade union organizations, operate in the administrative area that is within the jurisdiction of these trade union organizations.
2. To realize the goals designated in the statute, the activities of local trade union consultation commissions are supported and coordinated by the OPZZ Commission for Local Cooperation of Trade Unions as based on the rules established by the OPZZ Council.

Chapter III

Rights and Obligations of OPZZ Members

Article 12

Members have equal rights and obligations.

Article 13

Members have the right to:

- 1) vote in OPZZ agencies actively and passively;
- 2) codetermine, as determined by the OPZZ Council, the content of resolutions and positions adopted by OPZZ agencies as well as the operational methods and forms of OPZZ agencies;
- 3) receive aid from OPZZ agencies to realize their own goals and tasks;
- 4) evaluate the activities of OPZZ agencies and their elected officials.

Article 14

OPZZ members are obligated to:

- 1) obey the statute's regulations;
- 2) participate in OPZZ work;
- 3) implement resolutions of OPZZ's agencies;
- 4) share the expenses of OPZZ activities in accordance with the rules designated by the Council.

Chapter IV

Agencies and Their Jurisdictions

Article 15

1. The OPZZ consists of the following agencies:

- 1) the Congress;
- 2) the Council;
- 3) the Executive Committee;
- 4) the Audit Commission.

2. OPZZ agencies operate on the basis of collegiality.

3. OPZZ agencies are responsible for realizing tasks within their statutory jurisdiction.

4. Variant I

Executive functions in OPZZ agencies cannot be combined with executive functions in national trade union organizations.

Variant II

In this variant, the regulation of variant I is not applicable.

5. The term of office for OPZZ agencies is 3 years.

6. An individual can perform the same OPZZ agency function for no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 16

1. The OPZZ Congress

The Congress is the highest OPZZ agency. Its specific duties are:

- 1) to designate the program of action and main directions of activity;
- 2) to pass the statute;
- 3) to pass the OPZZ election ordinance;
- 4) to select the Council, Executive Committee, Audit Commission, OPZZ chairman and vice chairmen;
- 5) to adopt the annual report of the remaining agencies.

2. The OPZZ Council

The Council is the supreme agency between OPZZ congresses.

Specifically, the Council's jurisdictions include:

- 1) outlining the directions for realizing the OPZZ program;
- 2) developing positions on social and economic matters;
- 3) supervising the Executive Committee;
- 4) considering resolutions on OPZZ joining international organizations and trade union associations;
- 5) designating the directions of training and publication activities to satisfy trade union operations;
- 6) designating the directions and principles for managing OPZZ's assets and finances; passing the budget and confirming the balance sheet;
- 7) forming the program commissions and selecting their chairmen from among Council members;
- 8) convening OPZZ congresses;
- 9) suspending Council and Executive Committee members from fulfilling their functions;
- 10) holding meetings as needed, but no less than three times per month.

3. The OPZZ Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is the OPZZ executory agency. Specifically, the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee includes:

- 1) organizing OPZZ Council and Congress sessions;
- 2) making and breaking work agreements with OPZZ workers;
- 3) managing the OPZZ;
- 4) generating reports on its activities as the supreme OPZZ agency;
- 5) holding sessions as needed, but no less than once a month.

4. The OPZZ Audit Commission

The Audit Commission is subordinate to the Congress and the Council; it monitors the activities of the OPZZ Executive Committee. Specifically, the Audit Commission's jurisdiction includes:

- 1) auditing the implementation of OPZZ resolutions;
- 2) auditing the management of the OPZZ;
- 3) presenting the auditing results and their recommendations at meetings of the appropriate OPZZ agencies;
- 4) submitting reports of its activities to the Congress and the Council;
- 5) submitting opinions of draft budgets and evaluating the balance sheet;
- 6) holding sessions as needed, but at least three times per month.

Chapter V

Rules for Selecting and Removing Members of OPZZ Agencies

Article 17

The agency conducting elections passes the election ordinance.

Article 18

The election ordinance should contain the following principles:

- 1) members of OPZZ agencies must be elected;
- 2) elections are secret;
- 3) members of the agency conducting the election can nominate candidates.

Article 19

1. A member of an OPZZ agency is removed by the agency that selected him.
2. The removal procedure is the same as the election procedure.

Chapter VI

OPZZ Assets

Article 20

1. OPZZ assets are derived from:
 - 1) member dues;
 - 2) economic activities;
 - 3) other sources such as gifts, bequests;
 - 4) assets received from former trade union organizations in the Polish People's Republic.
2. OPZZ assets consist of real estate, personal property, shares, titles, financial resources and securities.
3. Gifts or bequests cannot be accepted on conditions that are contrary to OPZZ interests.
4. The budget is the basis for OPZZ's socioeconomic activity.
5. The Executive Committee generates the budget, concludes agreements and incurs financial obligations.
6. Persons authorized by the Executive Committee are responsible for managing OPZZ's assets.
7. The joint action of at least two authorized individuals is required to issue statements concerning financial assets.
8. An Executive Committee resolution is required in matters outside the ordinary scope of management, especially buying, selling, transferring and liquidating fixed assets.

Chapter VII

Final Regulations

Article 21

1. The Council interprets statute regulations.
2. The OPZZ can be dissolved on the basis of a Congress resolution passed by a two-thirds majority representing at least two-thirds of OPZZ's members.
3. The statute becomes effective on the day it is registered at the Registry Court.

The statute was passed at the OPZZ Council session of ____ 1985 in Warsaw.

11899

CSO: 2600/735

POLAND

PRIMATE GLEMP HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 10, 10 Mar 85 pp 1,6

[Press conference given by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, for foreign news reporters, at the Warsaw archbishops' residence on 11 February 1985]

[Text] The meeting with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, was opened by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, deputy secretary general of the Polish Episcopate. He greeted the assembled news personnel and television representatives, primarily British press and television correspondents, since this meeting with the Polish Primate is tied in with his coming pastoral visit to Great Britain. Thus, as Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski stressed, this is a special opportunity for meeting with the Polish Primate. He also remarked, however, that "I cannot exclude the fact that other questions also will arise."

Next Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski requested that the primate make a statement.

Statement of the Polish Primate Made to the British Mass Media on 11 February 1985 Preceding His Intended Pastoral Visit to Great Britain

I am using the opportunity created by the television, radio and newspapers, with you as intermediaries, and I send greetings to all our brothers and sisters in Great Britain. I wish to visit your country on a pastoral visit on 21 February. I greet my eminent lords in the persons of Cardinal Hume, archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Gray, archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh. Especially heartfelt are my greetings for the large throngs of my fellow countrymen: Praised be Jesus Christ, who permits me to come to you.

I thank everyone that is involved in making preparations for my visit. I realize that such preparations demand sacrifices of time, energy and material means for many people. I trust that these shall enable the bearing of good fruits. The primary purpose of my visit is to express the common faith, and I can only wish for myself and for you that my visit among you shall contribute to a strengthening of faith.

The various kinds of aid that emanate from christian solidarity and reach us to satisfy our needs are a sign of your faith that may serve to adorn all religions. I know that in England, Scotland and Wales many aid committees have been set up. I know that frequently the representatives of these committees have brought the aid that has been collected personally to Poland. Some of them have visited me in Warsaw, at this residence. Many are now asking that I visit them in Great Britain. I cannot manage all these invitations. I would like to visit my brother bishops, to pay homage and respect to them. I would like to visit as many groups of my fellow countrymen as possible, to perform among them the pastoral mission that is the duty of the office of Polish Primate. I await my meeting with them with particular longing. I also would like to pray together with the leaders and representatives of other faiths, to fulfill in every place and at every time the commandment of Christ that all may be one. I also hope, during the many drives and stops, to become familiar with the life of the country that has played an important role in the history of the world, Europe and my own homeland.

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Following this statement, the primate answered the questions of British reporters and the reporters of other countries.

[Question] What is the situation related to the church Agricultural Foundation?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I shall attempt to answer whatever questions you ask me. As is generally known, the Agricultural Foundation is at a certain impasse. Of course talks continue, but the matter remains unresolved. We cannot say today when and how it will be settled.

[Question] We are watching the Torun trial closely. It is our impression that an attempt has been made at this trial to try Father Jerzy Popieluszko and the church in Poland. Primate, do you confirm these observations of ours?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Yes, this could be confirmed. In some sense it was an attempt to try Father Popieluszko, not in the formal sense but rather through propagandistic means. Of course the "groundwork," the church in Poland, also entered in. However, this has no legal dimension. This is so also because no evidence was cited. The "promemoria" from the governmental side, i.e., the authorities, and the statements of the secretary of the episcopate were quoted extensively. However, the numerous homilies of Father Popieluszko that allegedly showed his "criminality" were not quoted. This was not included in the trial. The charge is that Father Popieluszko stood in the way of understanding. I do not think that this was the case. Perhaps it was the teaching of Father Popieluszko that understanding was more difficult to achieve. I think that the problem of studying the views and teachings of Father Popieluszko is an open question.

[Question] It was suggested in some of the Torun trial statements that the church intended to send Father Popieluszko abroad under pressure. Is this so?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Yes, such statements were made. I conducted talks with Father Popieluszko. There never was any decision made that he should go abroad. Yes, there were suggestions that came from very important people that realized the danger Father Popieluszko was in. These people asked that he be removed from danger. But Father Popieluszko was very close to the people. He had the charismatic way of binding people to him; he sparked tremendous trust. He had the possibility of choosing from among my proposals: whether he would change his parish or his location--whatever. Personally, he did not wish to make any decisions regarding himself. Had I made a decision, he certainly would have complied. But we know how very disadvantageous this would have been given the situation of the pressure on him and on the church. Thus, he stayed where he was. I stress that I made no decision regarding his departure from Poland.

[Question] Primate, how would you assess relations at the present time between the church and the state?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: We are, of course, still conducting a dialogue, a dialogue of a lesser sort. It concerns questions that are less fundamental than they once were, but the dialogue continues and perhaps a stage of more intensive dialogue will set in.

[Question] Primate, in one of your recent homilies, did you mention a new wave of attacks on the church?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Yes, we observe this. A number of cutting remarks are being made primarily in the mass media. While they are not yet a frontal attack, they are insinuations that manipulate local friction. They indicate an ideological struggle.

[Question] We read in the papers, however, about priests that do break the law. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I cannot agree with the general charge of lawbreaking by priests. I understand that the attitude of some priests is very undesirable, but, as I said during the discussion of the trial of Father Popieluszko, it must be proved that the law was broken. We do not really see that this was proved.

[Question] Minister Lopatka stated that priests that break the law will be prosecuted. In conjunction with this, are there any instructions for priests: how are they to speak?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I cannot answer that, since the problem is vague; it concerns some unknown priests and unknown crimes. I would have to have a specific example. One can only answer general questions in a general way. We will defend our priests. However, we do not want priests to be involved in politics, in pure politics, in a direct way. This is not the task of the church.

[Question] Primate, did you even speak with Father Popieluszko concerning his sermons, and what do you have to say about them?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I did not speak with him about his sermons. I do know, however, that his sermons did not violate theological rectitude.

[Question] Will the Episcopate Conference be involved in the case of the indictment of members of the episcopate?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I do not believe so. The "case" of Bishop Tokarczuk, for example, is a case regarding a charge dropped long ago. It has absolutely nothing to do with reality. As for Archbishop Gulbinowicz, we know that, in light of the trial that is taking place in Wroclaw, where attempts to recover money are being made, no charges have been made against Archbishop Gulbinowicz, thus this accusation is unfounded.

[Question] Primate, when you visit Great Britain, Polonia undoubtedly will be interested in an assessment of the situation in Poland. What do you plan to tell them?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I will speak primarily about the church that lives in the reality that is. I cannot speak of all issues regarding Poland, for I am not competent to do this. However, I certainly will speak about the stance of the church, the work of the church, its ministry and its charitable work.

[Question] Primate, have you ever been to Great Britain?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Yes. I was there in 1960, coming as a student from Rome. I went as a tourist, which I was able to do then.

[Question] What does the church in Poland believe regarding the death sentence?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: The church is opposed to the death sentence. In general I am opposed to the death sentence as found in the KK [Criminal Code].

[Question] I turn again to the Agricultural Foundation issue. Is the failure to resolve this problem the fault of Poland, or does it emanate from the lack of funding from the West?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I think that the problem lies on both sides.

[Question] Why did you agree to this meeting with news reporters?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I have met with the press quite often, including a meeting on this very spot. This is a special occasion--my departure for England. Above all, the British press is interested in this.

[Question] In your sermons, you have mentioned the problem of removing crucifixes. Is this problem growing?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Perhaps it is not growing, but it exists and is echoed here and there, for example, yesterday I addressed the issue of crucifixes in hospitals. It is not a widespread phenomenon, but it has some repercussions.

[Question] Will there be a meeting between you and General Jaruzelski on 26 February?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: This is the first time I have heard that date. I think that we will have a talk, but the premier must return from India and I must return from England.

[Question] Do you feel disappointed that, after some many promises of agricultural aid, so little money is coming?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: No, I am not disappointed. This is how I assess the present situation. Today no one promises money without first calculating the benefits to him.

[Question] How does the issue of building churches look? Has it been stymied?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: We note no documents that obstruct the building of churches. The great need already has passed. Naturally, problems may arise now with the shortage of materials. At this time, however, we have no signs that this church activity is being blocked.

[Question] You became primate during a time of great crisis. Was it difficult to take the place of the great Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of the millenium, under such conditions and during the pontificate of the Polish Pope John Paul II?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I think that the primates that entered this office in Poland sometimes have had greater problems. For example, Primate I. Krasicki took office in 1795, when Poland entered the partition period. Also, when Cardinal Wyszynski became Polish Primate in 1948, the Stalinist period was beginning. Meanwhile, my "entry" into the office of primate came when the road already had been paved by Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. It was the grand style of cooperation and work for the nation. Cardinal August Hlond also was very familiar with this style. This, too, facilitated my "entry." And the fact that the pope is from Poland tremendously facilitates the exercise of the office of Polish Primate, since there is no need to inform the Apostolic See of the specifics regarding the church in Poland, since the pope experienced them and lived through them for many years.

[Question] How would you define the Polish crisis and the position of Solidarity today?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: One must speak of the crisis in Poland on many planes. I cannot speak of the political crisis, the social crisis and the economic crisis. On the other hand, the problem of the moral crisis (for such a crisis also exists) weighs heavy on my heart. It is at the root of very many other crises. It is here that I am an optimist. I think that we are moving toward some sort of moral regeneration. The church plays a great role in this regeneration and it will perform an important role. Emergence from the moral crisis means demonstrating those values that are unchanging, that are contained in the gospel, in the teachings of Christ cultivated by us.

As for Solidarity, I cannot give a complete answer to that question either. The Solidarity movement, incorporating specific ideals that correspond to higher values, thus contains ideas that are found very deep within the nation. On the other hand, I am unable to say very much about the situation of the institution itself that calls itself the opposition or the underground.

[Question] Recently the leaders of the Solidarity underground, along with Lech Walesa, identified the church as the institution endowed with the highest moral authority in today's Poland. What can the church do to satisfy the aspirations of the faithful in the social and political sense?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Yes, it is true that the church today in Poland is a great moral force. It has preserved independence of thought and action. However, if the church wishes to continue in this manner, as I already have mentioned, it must be grounded in higher values that are contained in its mission of proclaiming the gospel and proclaiming its social teaching. Thus, the church cannot satisfy all the aspirations of the faithful. It can satisfy them in the social sphere by creating ministries to particular groups of people. On the other hand, the church is not in a position to respond to political aspirations, since it does not have a political program in the sense that this is accepted today generally in the spheres of authority. Moreover, the adoption of the program of another social group would cause the church to be subject to that group.

[Question] Primate, what is your view of the church-state relationship? Can anything be achieved through dialogue? In your opinion, what kind of dialogue is needed?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: As I understand them, church-state relations ideally ought to be based on mutual understanding and cooperation for the common good. This is the ideal situation. Meanwhile, we are very far from the attainment of such a situation here in Poland. Here the development of church-state relations simply must be left to what I would call the propensities inherent in the nation itself. It is possible to achieve this. In any event, the church must work out its own style with the condition that there are no outside pressures.

[Question] The figure of Father Jerzy Popieluszko is very important not only in Poland but also in Great Britain. Did you know him personally? How do you assess his sermons and what are your reflections following his murder and the trial of the murderers?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Naturally I knew Father Popieluszko. I spoke with him many times. I knew his views and was aware of his ministries. [I spoke with him] about his own safety. Father Popieluszko always was very committed to people. Through this commitment he was able to bring people extremely close to himself. People trusted him. He could not just leave those that came to trust him. That was his tragedy. He was aware of the dangers that threatened him. I proposed that he assume one position or another, that he take a transfer. He himself did not want to agree to anything. He was tied to the community that surrounded him. I did not want to make a decision against his will, even though we both knew he was in danger.

As for the trial of those that murdered Father Popieluszko, it is of historical significance. We wish to recognize this event, although we do not overvalue it.

An attempt was made to use this trial to show Father Popieluszko against the broader background of the church, from which Father Popieluszko's alleged culpability emanated. I emphasize that Father Popieluszko's actions were in harmony with his sense of patriotism; they were a response to the moods of a large part of society. But I do not find that they were directed against the law or that an agreement was broken, as he has been charged. Nor was this proved during the trial. I stress again that none of Father Popieluszko's sermons were quoted. Meanwhile, they all were recorded. There was none of this. He had a specific view of the national reality, connected very closely with the groups with which he was associated. But I do not find that he broke the law or that this reflected upon the views of the entire church. On the other hand, the mass media exaggerated certain aspects of his teachings in a biased manner. I think that the death of Father Popieluszko and the trial are a reflection of the friction that exists. However, I hope that this death will yield positive fruits.

[Question] Primate, in cases such as Father Popieluszko's, where priests come into conflict with state organs, what is your most important task: to advise them, support them or protect them?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: We have a certain number of priests that are very committed patriotically. This patriotism cannot always be to the liking of the authorities. Sometimes it is full of emotion. Of course, we will always defend our priests like we would our brothers. On the other hand, what we have to offer our priests is social work within the framework of the ministry. And then, most importantly, such a ministry eliminates involvement in outside, nonchurch programs. Moreover, a ministry is always guided by the principle of love in viewing matters of the human person, while politics assumes conflict and sometimes hate. We wish the ministry to be an expansion of love for every human being, regardless of his religious beliefs or world view.

[Question] Following the murder and the trial, how would you assess current relations between the church and state?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: We are currently at an important stage. While perhaps the dialogue is now not as intensive and does not touch upon weighty topics, nonetheless it is being conducted.

During the Father Popieluszko trial, a series of complaints was laid out against the church. On the other hand, we do not draw up any sort of systematic registry of complaints against the authorities. We understand that the situation is very difficult and that the nation must live in the conditions that exist, while the church must perform its role, that always will serve peace through the demonstration of higher values, in this difficult period as well.

[Question] Many Englishmen know you as primate. Can you tell us a little about your childhood and your upbringing? Did you ever wish to be anything

more than an ordinary priest (if we may put it this way)? Do you ever wish you could serve in a quiet parish?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I have very little to say about myself. I was a child during the occupation and the war. It was very difficult, without the school and without the church. I did physical work. Then I went to school. I became a priest and then studied in Rome. Yes, I dreamt of being in a parish like every other priest, with catechetical duties, sermons, the ministry, this was very appealing to me. It would have pleased me most to become a professor. But it happened otherwise--I became a bishop. Two years of serving as bishop in Warmia gave me some experience. It is a very interesting area, both historically and at the present time. I also gained the experience of being one of the secretaries of the deceased primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, for 12 years.

[Question] Does the coming synod in Rome aim to change any of the resolutions of the Second Vatican Council?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: It is not customary for a synod to make changes in council resolutions. A council lays out the guidelines of church teachings. We do not yet have a program for the synod to be held in November and December of this year. We do know, however, that its subject will be the council 20 years after its conclusion. We feel the need to reflect upon what has been achieved as a result of the council during the last 20 years. More encouragement must be given for the implementation of the teachings of the council and those points of its teachings that are the most current must be addressed. I think that this is the primary task of the coming synod. But we cannot expect any sort of changes since the church, which is the oldest institution on earth, does not change so readily. Nor will it ever change on basic issues.

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The Polish Primate Answers the Questions of THE TIMES Warsaw Correspondent, Roger Boyes

[Question] The coming visit will be the first visit of Your Eminence to Great Britain as Polish primate. Except for regular visits to Rome, you rarely visit the West. What is the purpose of your visit to Great Britain?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: The purpose of my visit to England is above all church-related. I wish to pay homage to the church in England, historically one of the first in the world, since we have evidence of the faith in England from the third century. This reverence for the church in England will be expressed in a common prayer with Cardinal Hume and Gray and other bishops. It also will be a sign of the collegiality of the world episcopate and the brotherhood of bishops. I also wish to express a sense of community of belief in Christ to Archbishop of Canterbury Runcie, head of the Anglican Church.

Many Poles live in England. Here the Polish soldiers that struggled to defend England against the then common enemy found a home. Today England is becoming the real homeland of the youngest generation of Polish emigrants. I wish to express sincere thanks to all Englishmen and Poles in England for the many kinds of aid given to the Polish people in the recent crisis years.

[Question] What is the role of the church during the period of tension in East-West relations?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Poland is one of the many points of contact between East and West. Tensions at contact points are sometimes violent and dramatic. The church that was founded to bring all people the gospel and salvation is in Poland an agent for smoothing over tensions. It has been linked for centuries with the culture of the West, but it does not embody any political system. Thus, the peacetime tasks of the church in Poland are also very important today.

[Question] Your Eminence, what will be your message addressed to the large Polish society in Great Britain? How can the British Polonia be of greatest aid to their homeland?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I would like to remind Poles living in England that their roots are here among us living along the Wisla; here are the roots of the nation. Their adoption of England as a new homeland makes them in some sense representatives of the country of their origins. I would like the rich Polish culture, molded so comprehensively on church teaching, to manifest in Poles such virtues as courage, perseverance, long-suffering and strength of spirit emanating from faith and the love of all that is good. This would be the best form of aid for Poland. As for other types of aid, especially charitable aid--food and medicine--ways of implementing it already have developed. Cultural and scholarly relations with Polonia could be revitalized.

[Question] Does Your Eminence believe that Great Britain is acting properly in refusing to grant funds for the Agricultural Foundation sponsored by the Polish Church?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Great Britain is a sovereign state. It is up to Englishmen to assess the rightness of its actions. We have not lost hope that when the Agricultural Foundation begins its operations, aid will also come from England.

[Question] British bishops have criticized the government for its policy on the unemployed, striking miners and trade unions. The British government is of the opinion that the church should not be involved in politics. Your Eminence, in your opinion, what position should the church assume with regard to the government of its own country?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: It is difficult for me to answer this question based on British relations, about which I know very little. The bishops of a given country evaluate the circumstances and decide what is politics and what is social activity.

[Question] Your Eminence, you became Polish Primate during a difficult, critical period of the history of this country. What lessons did you learn from the teachings of your eminent predecessor, Cardinal Wyszynski? Do you often refer to his works and homilies? Looking back to the past and your personal contacts with Cardinal Wyszynski, which particular features of the cardinal's personality have left the greatest impression on Your Eminence?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Cardinal Wyszynski was a father figure for me. I observed his work for many years and I worked together with him in a specific area. Today I am trying to enter as deeply as possible into his teachings. Primate Wyszynski knew the church and the Polish psyche very well and also was very well versed in Marxism. He was a man with an extremely lively faith. His piety led him directly to Our Lady.

[Question] Your Eminence, in your opinion, what is the role of the Polish Primate? Should the Polish Primate act as a spokesman for the bishops and express opinions established by the episcopate, or should he play a more dominant role? Is the Polish Primate more of a coordinator or more of a helmsman?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: The joint actions of bishops within the framework of the Bishops' Conference are defined by the Code of Canon Law for the entire church and by the statutes of the individual conferences. In Poland the primate, always the archbishop of Gniezno, is also the chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate. For the third time, the Apostolic See has entrusted to the Polish Primate the Warsaw Archbispopric as well. In the episcopate we try to teach, as much as possible, joint action in the spirit of the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, taking Polish traditions into consideration.

[Question] The Holy Father is a Pole. For people on the outside, this fact seems to give the church in Poland the support of the church throughout the world and to strengthen the Polish Church in difficult times. Your Eminence, how do you assess the development of relations between the Vatican and Poland, i.e., both the churches and the government of Poland? Does the Holy Father continue to follow the development of events in Poland as they occur? What are your personal impressions from your contact with the Holy Father?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: The Holy Father loves his homeland and nation. He is interested in affairs and events in Poland, to the extent that his duties and his pastoral concern for all churches of the world allow. During my meetings with the Holy Father, I always receive confirmation of this truth: that the Holy Father views every event in the world as the reality of the presence of Christ in human affairs.

[Question] Your Eminence, what is the makeup of a typical day in your life, if, of course, you have typical days?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: What is typical is a great variety of activities. I often visit parishes in the Warsaw and Gniezno dioceses. I go outside the dioceses for important celebrations. I meet many groups of the faithful. I have a very full schedule.

[Question] Your Eminence, once you worked in the fields but you also are an expert in Canon Law. The Holy Father worked in a quarry, but is also a philosopher. What sort of education and experience best prepares young people that wish to become priests? Should they first work in the fields or in factories, and if so, how should they work--should they put up with the conditions, the incompetent instructions and the dishonesty, or should they fight against such a reality? What lessons did you draw from your work in the fields?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: During the occupation I worked in the fields for a German landowner, like all peasants of my age. Then I had to make up the break in my studies after the war. I see no connection between the kind of physical work and the kind of intellectual specialization. However, I do believe that physical work makes a person more mature. It enables one to understand men--every man--better. In our training of seminarians, there is a place for physical labor. Many priests in parishes today have hands that have done much physical labor.

[Question] The authorities claim that the amnesty for political prisoners conducted in July of last year "crowned" the normalization process. The church seems to treat this act as a first, useful step. What should follow?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: Sociopolitical issues in Poland are in continual development. There may be various points of views; however, it is difficult to define the very rich reality, in which many ideas come into conflict with one another.

[Question] Every Pole speaks of Father Popieluszko. Your Eminence, how do you assess the work of this priest? What lessons may the church draw from the manner in which Father Popieluszko died? What is the best way for the church to protect those priests that are exposed to danger?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: A monograph should be written about Father Popieluszko. I believe that the person to write it is someone that knew his living faith and the determination with which conceived of the ministry. Of course, the biography of Father Popieluszko must take into account the context of those clashes that led to his death. I thank you for the question regarding ways of defending priests threatened by danger. It is a question that weighs on my conscience. The church supports the defense of both priests and laity.

[Question] Primate, some of the faithful criticize you. They say they are waiting for more resolute words and actions. Your Eminence, what is your attitude to such criticism?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I often see my weakness and my own insufficiency. On the other hand, I pray for God to forgive those that spread libel and impose a viewpoint out of their own interest.

[Question] What are the limits of the possibility of cooperating with a Marxist state? Your Eminence, from the moment you took office, the church has power it never had before: new churches are being built, new Catholic

publications are appearing and Holy Mass is still being transmitted over the air. How should this power be used--to defend past gains, to reduce the dominance of Marxist ideas in the everyday life of the nation? And so, for example, should the church battle unyieldingly to be present in schools or should it recognize the argument of the authorities that the separation of church and state leaves no room for crucifixes in the classroom?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: The question is long--too long. It assumes that the church works only as a social institution. The church is also an institution of faith, and its power does not come from this world. The social power of the church does not always correspond to its spiritual strength. The gospel is victorious when it frees people from sin, when the prospects of eternal salvation may be manifested to every human being.

[Question] Your Eminence, what is Solidarity for you? Is it merely a closed chapter, or are there ideas and ideals in the legacy of this movement that do not pass away? If so, then how can the church best represent these ideals--by speaking of them from the pulpit, through secular organizations or in a manner that joins both these methods?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: I believe that what is absolutely of value will not pass away. When a good idea takes root in the social consciousness, it always finds a form to be implemented.

[Question] The words "Poland and the crisis" are still almost synonymous. Your Eminence, what is your definition of the crisis?

[Answer] Primate Glemp: You are very lucky that you said "almost synonymous." Otherwise there would have been no interview.

8536
CSO: 2600/696

POLAND

REM ARTICLE CRITICIZED IN CATHOLIC PAPER

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 6, 10 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by NATA: "Something Unbelievable"]

[Text] It has always been very easy to distinguish atheists from nondenominationalists. Above all, they themselves, as a rule, emphasized the fundamental differences dividing each group. Naturally, neither of the groups ever constituted a so-called homogenous front. There have been, and still are, many kinds of atheism. The same applies to non-atheistic world outlooks not connected with religious beliefs. No less obvious is the fact that the believers in each of these notions usually opposed others. This can be clearly seen, for example, in the 18th century. The humanist moralism of the atheistic thinker Diderot constituted the reverse of the undoubtedly anti-humanist views of the atheistic thinker de Sade. Anyway life additionally complicated the differences between them. Diderot, while advocating lofty moral ideas, distinguished himself by a considerable lack of intellectual consistency, and when it came to deeds was disgustingly sycophantic toward those in power--Catherine the Great, for example. De Sade, on the other hand, who shocked with his unusually unethical views, thought very consistently and logically, was courageous in his convictions and hated servility and opportunism. This is just a digression. The 18th century deists, who believed in the Highest Being, the Reason creating the matter, decidedly detached themselves from atheism. Robespierre, for example, saw in atheism a threat to social morality.

The examples of differences between nondenominationalism and atheism and between particular kinds of broad outlooks can be found in abundance in nearly all countries and times. Thus I was surprised to see recently that some journalists confuse, or even identify, these most obviously different notions. I was particularly impressed by an author who ended his argument with the following definition, "nondenominationalism is not a kind of belief, but an outlook of a different nature, based on scientific sources." This definition sort of brings under a common denominator both nondenominational deists and pantheists, completely different from them (who assume that matter is permeated by a nonpersonal divine element), and nondialectic and dialectic materialists. Moreover, in the question of the "scientific sources" of the outlook, there is not and cannot be agreement among them. Especially since the criteria of the "scientific character" become more, rather than less, complicated. On the other hand, regarding the "kinds of belief," absolutely every belief, whether

we like it or not, is a kind of faith. One can, for example, believe in pre-matter, whose existence, after all, cannot be proven by experiments, due to a lack of appropriate personnel and equipment in the assumed pre-matter times. One can believe that pre-matter existed always, or that it came into existence in a certain moment. One can believe still something else. Faith is closely tied not only to outlooks, but also to the majority of particular views --sometimes within a scientific discipline in one of the disciplines based mainly on experience and less on theoretical thinking. If things were different, there would not be so many differences among scientists.

Again, these things ought to have been obvious for a long time. Nevertheless the author of the definition not only identifies nondenominationalism with atheism in general, but also identifies one and the other with a lack of faith. He also says that the Polish legal system grants privileges to those believing in God and does not protect nonbelievers at all. It allows humiliation of nonbelievers and does not protect their feelings. Following the train of thought of the author, who identifies those three conceptions and assigns them scientific foundations, we see a certain contradiction in it. Science and the scientific character of things are not, after all, the question of feelings. That which can be authentically tested by science usually also defends itself without the help of law. When not following that train of thought, on the other hand, we notice another difficulty. Namely: can one place an equation sign between the possibilities of emotional involvement in any kind of outlooks? Faith (if genuine) in any notion of the Creator of the matter, in the divine element permeating the matter, certainly always engages the feelings. This unifies both Christians and followers of other religions, and nondenominational people. On the other hand, can faith engage the feelings in the hard to identify incidents that brought about the creation of the imperfect and mortal material world? Personally, I do not believe so. Of course, no one questions the need for tolerance of other people's faiths, unless we are talking about extreme cases, such as, for example, the drawing of practical conclusions from the faith in the "scientific" theory of racism, or from the belief in the correctness of the sadistic views of de Sade and others like him. The issue appears unequivocal not only from the moral, but also from the legal point of view, despite the pessimism of the quoted author.

By the way, the author writes mainly about not believing in God. He does not take other beliefs into consideration. If his postulate of providing better legal protection for nonbelievers concerned nonbelievers in general, I would say that he is one hundred percent right. I am personally, emotionally, very interested in that. I do not believe at all, ardently and with all my strength, in very many things, including the correctness of some theories and the sense of some institutions; in the so-called legal persons, and in the honesty of some physical persons. My nonbelief is deep and even has some scientific and empirical foundations. Unfortunately, very seldom in life have I had the possibility of professing my nonbelief. Nonbelievers of other kinds are in a better situation. I think that the author ought to think this inequality over.

12270
CSO: 2600/613

POLAND

'FUNDAMENTALISTS' OPPOSED TO ECONOMIC REFORM CHIDED

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARZCE in Polish No 7, 17 Feb 85 p 16

[Editorial commentary by S.C.: "Fundamentalists"]

[Text] The word "fundamentalists" is lately making a career. Assuredly I am naive, but it has always seemed to be that the foundation is the base of every constructive activity, and thus a "fundamentalist" is a person who builds foundations, and therefore an extremely positive person. Meanwhile, I am more and more often hearing this word with a pejorative undertone, almost as an epithet or an insult. Of course, it concerns, as it almost always does on this point, the economic reform. And so, the label of fundamentalist is beginning to be more and more often bestowed upon people who defend certain rules as a matter of principle. And this irrespective of the principles involved.

During a certain discussion this is how the economists were described who considered that the economic reform is endangered because many of the specific policies diverge from the reform's ideal form, foundations, which were outlined in the "Guidelines" passed at the Ninth Congress. They were charged with being detached from real life, without taking into account economic and social realities, and this being so, with striving after an economic model which, although theoretically correct, is unrealizable in practice. They create, then, illusions and myths which in fact are bound to work against the reform. And so, while defending the foundations, they tear down the building or its framework, which has already been managed to be built. Specifically, these charges are most often leveled against the hardcore advocates of market-style rules of the game and the notions of enterprise autonomy and efficiency boosting economic-financial mechanisms that are based on these rules.

Recently, though, I read an article published in POLITYKA by Professor Bozyk, from which it appears that there is a completely different kind of fundamentalists, namely those who consider that the base (in other words, that foundation) must be the centralized running of the economy, that the reform is unacceptable because it weakens central planning by introducing instead spontaneous market mechanisms.

It follows, then, that both the first and second type of fundamentalists are bad. The first because they lead the economy into the wilderness of the market-place and competition, and the second because they staunchly defend the methods which did not pass the test in practice and proved to be incapable of unleashing

intensive factors of economic growth or setting in motion the fundamental motive force of the economy in the contemporary world, i.e., the improvement of efficiency.

In spite of these reservations, I must state that the fundamentalists rouse my sympathy. What is more, I place more hope in them than in the pragmatists, among whose ranks I include myself anyway (or more strictly -- among whose ranks I am often included). Of course, we are in extreme need of pragmatic solutions which take into account both material limitations and public feelings. But the point is that these solutions can, and in practice always do bring us closer to the fundamentalist solutions. However, in one instance it is to the foundations of the reform, while in the other it is to the centralist-distributive foundations.

For even though the range of options is often not large, it is never as if one could not find solutions pushing in one direction or another.

And that is why I respect and value the fundamentalists. For it is they who force us into a debate on the fundamental issues and compel us to constantly remember the roots of the reform, and continuously bring highly specific economic and financial policies into line with basic criteria. I am afraid that without them we would already have back the industrial association under a new name, the Workers' Self-Government Conference, instead of self-management, and product mix directives. This is what we would have on the one hand. On the other hand, we would possibly have prices unbearable to the public, the disintegration of enterprise social services, and so on.

From what I have written above it appears that, although I value and respect the fundamentalists on both sides, my sympathies lie primarily with those who defend the basic principles of the reform against everyone and often even in defiance of real material limitations. That is the way it is in reality, but it does not mean that I do not want to listen to the arguments from the other side. However, as a realist I treat very reluctantly the postulates claiming that some other reform is needed, from which it appears that the entire attainment of our economic thought is not worth much, and that there is a need to invent something new. Prof Minc, in the article which I discussed few weeks ago in this place, at least sketched out, albeit in general terms, the direction of such "inventing." Prof Bozyk did not sketch out anything--other than that he is in favor of consistent activity. Only the thrust of this consistency is not known. This is worse, I think, than a direct attack on the reform, because one can analyze and argue against a direct attack. It is difficult to argue with the claim that we need to be consistent, particularly when it is not specified what this consistency is supposed to lead to.

12916
CSO: 2600/654

POLAND

NEGOTIATING STRATEGY OF NEW TRADE UNION OUTLINED

Warsaw ZWIAZKOWIEC in Polish No 1, 6-13 Jan 85 p 3

[Abridged version of address by Dr J. Pawel Gieorgica, employee of the Social Sciences Academy, presented at a symposium devoted to the problems of group structures organized in Warsaw on 5 December 1984 by the PAN [Polish Academy of Sciences] Institute for the State and Law: "Equal Partnership"]

[Text] The problem of negotiations with trade unions in Poland arose at the end of 1980. During 1980 and 1981, the subject matter of the negotiations grew in importance, especially in political terms. Although the forms of negotiation that developed during the post-August period are already history today, they are not forgotten.

The new union movement in Poland is confronted with the difficult problem of appropriate and effective forms for implementing the needs, the aspirations and the interests of its members. Under the changed socioeconomic situation and the altered political realities following martial law, negotiations are again becoming one of the methods leading toward this end.

A comparative analysis of negotiations from 1980-1981 with the concepts of trade union negotiation and administration from 1984 is not very useful for the new unions. It seems, however, that the negotiations from these two very different periods are similarly understood. The implications of this are clear, especially if one considers the effectiveness of the negotiations conducted by NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity with the central administration. Contributing to this assessment of unionists is the current view that the negotiations were, for the union, primarily a method for implementing goals that yielded good results, for the administration, a necessity emanating from the situational power structure and, for society, the hope that a new form of citizen participation in the government of their own state would thus be created.

Participation in Government

The yardstick for measuring today's significance of negotiations for trade unions is mainly the past effectiveness of negotiations as an appropriate formula for implementing defensive functions and participation in government.

In the past, trade unions were more than a decisionmaking partner of the authorities. In this way, they became a real unit of cogovernment in the state in all its sectors, from the central and provincial governments to plants and the lowest levels of societal organization.

Based on an assessment of the trade unions that functioned in the past, one may hypothesize that, in the consciousness of today's unionists, the negotiations from 1980-1981 left a specific, high standard for the desired model of current negotiations and, even more, future negotiations, regardless of the assessment of the effects of past negotiations, hidden political goals and the like.

This hypothesis was an element underlying the empirical studies conducted by the Institute for the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism among the leaders of the federations of the new trade unions. Through April 1984, the leaders of about 60 union federations were interviewed in a poll during these studies.

The questionnaire included the following subjects:

- the basic problems encountered by federation authorities, community problems, problems of the socio-occupational group and the hierarchy of the importance of the needs and interests articulated by the federation authorities;
- organizational structure (of authority, the aktiv, advisors and the like) and internal and external contacts;
- the observance by leaders of the differences, the clashes and the conflicts of interest in the sphere of federation operation and the preferred methods for resolving them;
- problems connected directly with negotiations and consultations with the state and economic administration.

At the end of 1984, there was still no complete description of the collected material. Only about half of the polls had been collected and preliminarily processed. Thus, it is possible only to present developing trends. Given the lack of any sort of empirical studies of a qualitative nature, however, taking such a risk becomes acceptable.

Those polled represented about 10,000 union organizations numbering about 2.5 million members, or about one-half of all unionists. The leaders polled were primarily males from ages 35-40 years (32 percent) and 45-50 years (24 percent), having a high school education (72 percent), PZPR members (80 percent). The majority of them were longtime union members. They had background in the organizational traditions of the subbranch union movement (48 percent) and NSZZ Solidarity (20 percent).

The two largest federations, the Metalworkers and Agricultural Workers, were not represented, since the polltakers were refused an interview and obtained no data from them.

One of the first questions concerned the survey subject's opinion of the real or the hypothetical hierarchy of the importance of trade union operation in the given federation. One purpose of this question was to identify the most important issues to be raised by unionists in talks with the administration, with a view to their resolution.

Unionists consider work emoluments (wage policy) to be a basic problem, almost twice as important as any another problem. Alongside this, typical union, direct and immediate spheres of operation occupy an important place on the scale of preferences. Further down the list are issues whose implementation is connected with the more complex and general determinants of the current state of the Polish economy. In the last two places in all hierarchies are the development of education and culture in employee milieus and the protection of the natural environment.

These preferences are confirmed in the subjects' perception of the causes of tension in Poland. They are of the opinion that the most conflict-producing factors at present are differences in earnings (48 percent--definitely, 20 percent--to some degree), followed by differences in political character (in political views, between the governmental apparatus and society and in apprehending the interest of the state and society).

Negotiations Alone

Of 10 possible methods (ways) of resolving current or future conflicts, union members unequivocally, unanimously prefer negotiations between unions and the administration. Subjects were asked: "Various methods for resolving clashes and conflicts that arise are sought in our society. In your opinion, which of the methods listed below are the most appropriate in the present situation and the most necessary for defending laws and implementing employee interests?"

The next question put to union representatives regarded the need to use the methods listed for resolving conflicts and clashes in the particular spheres of union activity.

A comparison of results from both questions yields identical answers, if one considers the most popular method for conducting this type of union activity. The studies are unclear regarding the importance of other methods as applied to the spheres of union activity. Apparently, the more indirectly a trade union is involved in a given sphere of problems, the less the importance ascribed to negotiations and the greater the importance of other forms. Much lip service also seems to be given to a positive assessment of other forms. When it becomes necessary to make concrete use of them, they play an auxiliary role. Meanwhile, in some instances, negotiations decline in importance (for example, environmental protection).

What, then, are negotiations? How do the unionists understand this term? Such a question was put to the leaders of union federations.

The answers vary, but they are often complementary. They have been grouped into five analytical types in terms of their most frequent occurrence.

--Negotiations are interpreted as a form of cooperation of partners. Here are the typical statements: "Reconciling the position of the union and the employer"; "Settling matters with political elements, bypassing the administration"; "Both sides working out directions of operation"; "The rapprochement

of views in the direction of defining a common position between the organs of authority and trade unions"; "A conversation (discussion) between two partners based on equality and the choice of the best solution"; "A platform for understanding in resolving common problems"; "The establishing of a common position and the concluding of an agreement." These answers show that unionists differ in their view of who it is with whom they are to cooperate. It is also assumed that the negotiations are supposed to yield positive results.

--Negotiations are interpreted in instrumental-pragmatic categories. The typical answers are: "a basic issue for the union--a basic instrument of operation," "a form of compromise reconciliation of a position with the administration," "mutual concessions, taking into consideration institutional principles and potential socioeconomic conditions," "a discussion at a common table and a compromise of the proposals of both sides," "the flexible treatment of problems and the preparation of alternative solutions." Such answers differ from previous answers in the greater concretization of a practical view of negotiations as the interplay of both partners, in which the union side is the first to make concessions and expects mutuality.

--Negotiations as a form for articulating interests. Here are some entries: "aiming to resolve matters in accordance with the interests of union members," "a form for expressing the views of both sides," "the expression, justification and defense of one's position." These statements could be endorsed by some unionists from those capitalist countries where negotiations are a permanent mechanism for creating economic policy in the state.

--Negotiations are interpreted as a form of joint decisionmaking. Two statements of the following type have been isolated: "joint decisionmaking in resolving conflicts" and "equal partnership in creating social policy at all levels." Two new elements appear in these statements: the application of negotiations to conflict situations and what is to be understood by the phrase "creating policy," i.e., the decisionmaking mechanism.

--Negotiations are interpreted in lip service/valuational categories. Let us quote the characteristic views: "joint responsibility for the state of the country," "partnerly cooperation based on trust," "a trap--union members do not trust them," "the past lack of skill in conducting them caused social conflicts to arise." Although these opinions add little of substance to the matter, they are indicative of the already noted great commitment of unionists to the need to conduct negotiations.

Practice

In the next question, unionists were asked the question: "In your opinion, what are negotiations in light of the past practice of the union organizations of your federation?" The answers were grouped into similar analytical types, as in the preceding question. As in the preceding question, the views were often widespread.

Lip service/ valuational statements are by far the most common. This emanates from the nature of the question. Nearly one-third of all statements render a negative assessment. There is much agreement that: "there are no negotiations and there have been none thus far." Here are the other views: "a brawl," "the proper form of discussion with trade unions at their present stage of development," "the administration is not prepared properly for negotiations," "in negotiations, union organizations make excessive demands," "the position that has been worked out is not respected by the lower echelons of the administration," "a lack of experience." The connotation of these views is not clear. Further studies should aim at defining the significant variables present in such answers, such as the size of the federation, union traditions, the penetrative force of the union, the group, the subbranch, the leaders and the like."

Instrumental/pragmatic statements. New statements (many overlap those quoted previously) are: "the principal form of trade union struggle to improve social/daily living conditions," "an attempt to coerce unions and their adoption of administration positions," "a basic form of contact," "the bipolar understanding of interests," "seeking compromise solutions."

Cooperative views appear sporadically, showing perhaps that the union model of negotiations does not concur with practice.

Articulative descriptions: "an attempt to take a position," "the presentation of positions," "desires and demands made by trade unions, a lack of good will and understanding from the other side."

Joint decisionmaking descriptions: "a method for resolving already existing conflicts," "negotiations resulted in our gaining a 20 percent reduction in FAZ [Vocational Activation Fund] payments."

This shows that the practice of consultation, given as the desired model by union leaders, is found sporadically. Moreover, where the term consultation is used, it does not have the characteristics of the joint participation of the union in resolving the most vital issues.

What Is Needed

In conjunction with this, an analysis of union opinions on the following question is important: "What sort of conditions should be fulfilled to make negotiations a more effective form for implementing the needs and demands of the union side?"

Once again, the answers are marked by much diversity. For greater clarity they have been divided into two groups. The first group includes conditions of a preliminary, general, one could say, objective nature. They are (in order of greatest frequency):

- access to source materials, reliable and accurate information;
- the proper analysis of socioeconomic problems;
- the need to gather opinions from union organizations;

- the political strengthening of trade unions, an equal number of representatives from both sides;
- the possibility of articulating one's views in one's own press publication;
- the possibility of using the services of experts and professionals;
- the universal participation of all federations;
- previous implemented agreements;
- the necessary store of substantive knowledge (on the subject of the negotiations?) and sociopolitical knowledge;
- coordinating those things that can be coordinated and executed;
- the possibility of the prior presentation of views and positions;
- formal guarantees.

Based upon the material collected, it is difficult to determine the hierarchy of preferences for the foregoing conditions. Some of them certainly will be implemented while others are impulsive. Nor can it be ruled out that there are others that are no less important.

The second group includes conditions of a subjective nature, understood most often as psychological and wish fulfillments. They are:

- partnerly relations;
- the good will of both sides;
- sincerity in presenting the real status quo and in aiming to achieve understanding;
- desisting from the tendency to gain superiority;
- factual argumentation and respecting arguments;
- the awareness of the community of goals;
- the publishing and respecting of joint agreements;
- mutual concessions, the aim to compromise;
- flexibility;
- realism on the part of both sides;
- mutual respect;
- open discussion.

The catalog of wishes addressed to the other side shows that union members would like to see partnerly relations based more on ethical than political principles. These signs probably have their deeper roots in the weak bargaining position of many federations in relations with the administration. Thus, these desires certainly continue to screen organizational weakness, the lack of penetrating arguments, the crush of valid ends that limits the potential for negotiational maneuvering, the unclear strategies and tactics of particular federations and the trade union movement as a whole and many other shortcomings that are typical of an early phase of operation of organizations.

8536
CSO: 2600/647

POLAND

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE REVIEWED

Warsaw WOJSKOWY PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY in Polish No 12, Dec 84 pp 518-519

[Interview with Jerzy Fiett, director, and Tadeusz Gawron, science secretary of the Industrial Telecommunications Institute, on the occasion of the institute's 50th anniversary, by Maj Ludwik Stawowy]

[Text] [Question] In which of the fields PIT [Industrial Telecommunications Institute] is active in--radiolocation, microwave technology, radio communications and maritime radio electronics--has it had its major achievements?

[Fiett] Its activities and achievements cannot be discussed, unless the period of PIT's existence is subdivided into certain stages.

[Gawron] During the prewar period, PIT's range of operations was broader. It covered the whole telecommunications field from cable through radio, including a military department. With the ongoing industrial development since World War II, there was a growing need for specialization and for the establishment of new institutes. At that time, PIT activities became focused on the development of radiolocation and microwave technology.

[Fiett] Subsequently, PIT has gone through various stages, losing and recovering some fields, e.g., TV reception technology and radio communications.

[Gawron] This was connected with the decisions of central authorities and changes in concepts.

[Fiett] During the past decade, PIT's major achievements have undoubtedly been in the field of radio location. I am referring to radio location equipment and stations as well as systems which use information obtained by radio location for directing air traffic and for command purposes. The Gdansk branch of PIT has made substantial achievements in what is known as maritime electronics, covering radio communications with particular emphasis on maritime rescue operations (emergency radio floating beacons, rescue radio stations) and radio communications in the area of satellite communication, including recent projects under the INMARSAT program. The Gdansk branch, extensively specialized in the development of antennas for sea navigation radar, has also been successful in nonmaritime fields. Still, most of PIT's work centers on radio location problems and military and civilian radio location equipment, and on the problem of systemic

utilization of radio location stations. We began to work with selected production techniques only in recent years, after we took over a hybrid systems section from the Industrial Electronics Institute.

[Gawron] Transfer of hybrid system production techniques by PIT follows a world trend under which plants specialized in the manufacture of final products are also becoming involved in the making of subcomponents.

[Fiett] Microwave technology, specified in the statute of PIT as one of its principal lines of development, has actually never been pursued for its own sake, but rather in close relationship with radio location. We did conduct some work on microwave metrology, but this has not developed into a distinct field of operation because of financial constraints.

[Question] According to one opinion, radio location is a Polish national specialization and a major subdivision of Polish professional electronics. What is your view?

[Fiett] It is not easy to evaluate one's own activity. It can be affirmed, however, that radio location is a rare field in radio electronics that has survived various fads and cycles, fairly consistently following the directions adopted some time ago, actually as its inception in Poland. We try not to engage in too many activities and we keep on a level within the reach of domestic industry. Research is profoundly and closely connected with application in radio location industry, as it is elsewhere. All research projects originated at PIT have been industrially implemented.

[Question] This close relationship is indicated by the PIT's very name.

[Fiett] True, though the word "industrial" in a name does not always denote practical industrial applications. Thanks to our consistent operation and resilience to opportunistic changes, we were able to maintain a sufficiently high level of work to ensure export capacities. The Polish radio location industry has been exporting its products for years. I view the ability to export, to export at a profit, as one of the best measures of the quality of project work. Polish domestic exports are frequently undertaken only for the sake of acquiring foreign exchange, with no particular regard to the economic effects of foreign trade. Not in a single instance have exports of equipment from our field been unprofitable. Of course, the profit level is still an open question, but these exports are profitable in all cases, occasionally highly profitable, to either of the two payments areas. Practically all of East Germany's air traffic control system is based on Polish equipment, just like that in Czechoslovakia for several years now, which is due to the division of labor within CEMA. We have other commercial partners as well.

[Question] While World War II was in progress, the United States manufactured 3 billion dollars' worth of radar equipment, with the value of the monthly output amounting to \$100 million by the end of the war. Since these days radio location has played an increasing role in all branches of armed forces. Is Polish radar equipment on a par with that of the Western armies?

[Gawron] It is difficult to answer unequivocally. Each country must meet its current defense needs. Of course, not all characteristics of foreign equipment are disclosed. Polish radio location equipment can be said to match current technological levels in Europe, if not worldwide.

[Fiett] It certainly does in terms of its functionality; the levels are close and comparable. However, with regard to technology, our capacities are known to be reduced especially in subassemblies and raw materials, so that we are forced at times to compensate such for differences by design decisions in order to obtain identical effects. Our equipment, just as in the West, meets similar requirements of contemporary armies.

[Question] How is radio location affected by the developments in the methods of electronic warfare which began to be engaged in almost immediately after the initial practical applications of radar?

[Fiett] It is affected fundamentally. The advances in radio location used for military purposes center on the formation of constantly updated means and methods of counteraction and anti-counteraction. While civilian radio location is essentially concerned with the reduction of the impact of natural disturbances, the efforts in military radio location are focused on reducing the opponent's capacity to counteract. This effort is the principal stimulus for progress in the emission, formation and reception of signals.

[Gawron] Although a general tendency in the past, now it is no longer sufficient to increase the energy of a probing pulse to obtain a high level of the useful signal in proportion to the level of interference. Increasingly complex, down-right sophisticated systems for signal processing are being introduced. Of particular importance in this connection is the potential for advanced miniaturization of reception systems, enabling them to perform increasingly complex functions to detect a probing signal echo against the background of interference.

[Fiett] The influence of electronic warfare is interrelated with the whole trend in radio location development over the past several years. After all, the level of miniaturization in electronic equipment has gone up substantially, yet the dimensions of radio location gear have remained virtually unchanged. This is so because the number of functions carried out by a modern range-finding station is incomparably higher than the number of functions performed by the early radar devices. This has become possible through the use of highly integrated systems in modern hardware and thanks to the existing methods for the collection and real-time processing of enormous quantities of data by means of complex algorithms.

[Gawron] Still, a single station proves to be inadequate in view of high levels of interference. Moreover, it can be easily destroyed. This has given rise to radio location systems.

[Fiett] Indeed, modern radio location is no longer a conventional aggregate of separate devices but rather of systems in which stations operate as sources of data to be exploited collectively. It amounts to be the recording, processing and presentation of information in ways suitably matching its use by operatives with specified psychological and physical characteristics, which must

be taken into account in the design of equipment for visual presentation. It should be emphasized that no currently existing systems are totally automated. Though powerfully assisted by technological devices, the human being is still the most important.

[Question] In early 1960's Prof Witold Majewski wrote: "It is beyond doubt that the full potential for practical applications of radar has not been exhausted." Has it been exhausted now, nearly a quarter of a century later?

[Answer] A similar statement could probably be made now. Radar methods are used for diverse purposes, to control air traffic, detect flying objects, and measure automobile speeds. Perhaps less well known and not fully utilized are the uses of radio location in meteorology. The use of radio location data for meteorological purposes is also of essential importance for aviation safety. Such data can be obtained both by ground and on-board radar. Characteristically, in classical radio location as applied to air traffic control all meteorological phenomena were regarded as interference to be eliminated so as to present aircraft against the least cluttered background possible. In recent years there has emerged a trend to amplify information on aircraft in the air by adding properly processed data on dangerous meteorological phenomena presented so as not to interfere with the visualization of the aircraft. The so-called meteorological channels, operating by predesigned processing of radio location signals, are being increasingly installed in conventional stations. Another practical application of radio location are diverse types of equipment used to protect facilities and to detect attempted intrusions into security areas. Under review are the possibilities for using radio location, more precisely, radio location methods, for field observations, e.g., to determine soil moisture content, which can be of major importance for agriculture.

[Gawron] The recently deceased Professor Kroszczynski was interested in an emerging field of radio location applications in the detection of underground objects. Radio location methods are used to examine changes in the atmosphere and to determine sea conditions. They can also be used to monitor an infant's breathing. Possible applications are numerous indeed.

[Question] Scientific investigation conducted for military purposes is known to accelerate technological progress in general. How is this fact confirmed in the field of radio location?

[Fiett] This influence is clearly observable in Polish radio location. Military requirements as to frequency range, volume, and, in general terms, the rapidity of operation dictate the need to possess state-of-the-art technological devices at any given time. The technological advances from tube technology through discrete element semiconductors and integrated circuits have been stimulated by the needs of military technology, of which radio location was foremost. We are frequently in a position of having to "blaze the trail" in order to design new kinds of equipment. Subsequently, such new design decisions find their applications mostly in radio location to control air traffic or in general radio electronics outside of the field of radio location. This has been the rule repeatedly confirmed by experience. It would have been impossible to build an industry capable of meeting the needs of the national economy in radio location and in related fields without the inspiration provided by the army and

in the absence of the army as a source of funding--the most stable of sources, only marginally affected by fortuitous fluctuations. During a period of structural shifts in the management system, technological progress could be considerably retarded, were it not for such permanent capability to foster it. Industrial units and, as a rule, industrial complexes in Poland are not affluent enough to allot adequate portions of their own resources to finance multiyear extended programs covering research and development as well.

[Question] What about PIT's collaboration with the military institutions for scientific research?

[Fiett] There have been different periods in this collaboration. The last decade or so has been very good, with a fair degree of specialization, including WAT [Military Technical Academy], WITU [Military Institute for Weapons Engineering], ITWL [Air Force Institute of Technology], WIL [Military Communications Institute], WITPiS [Military Institute for Tank and Vehicular Technology], WITI [Military Institute for Engineering Technology]. This is routine collaboration, centered on mutual support, including joint shared formulation of projects which stimulate the search for solutions to be used later by both parties. With WAT, we have additional mutual relationships in education.

[Interviewer] Thank you for this conversation. I wish you further success and more anniversary celebrations to come.

8795
CSO: 2600/658

POLAND

BRIEFS

DRA CONSULAR AGREEMENT--Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP)--Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski and Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Karmand [name as received] exchanged documents ratifying the consular convention signed by the two countries in Kabul on last June 11. The covenant, to take effect on May 6 this year, regulates bilateral consular relations and contributes to the further development and consolidation of Polish-Afghan friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 5 Apr 85 LD]

CSO: 2600/750

ROMANIA

EFFORTS OF COUNTY PARTY ORGANS TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS VIEWS

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Feb 85, pp 80-82.

[Article by Maria Cozma: "Sustained Efforts to Improve Materialist-Scientific Education"]

[Text] According to the Program of measures concerning the improvement of ideological and political-education activities among the ranks of the communists and all workers in the cities and towns, as drawn up by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the party organs and organizations and, under their leadership, all those charged with responsibilities in the socialist education plan, by adopting special and their own programs, are carrying out an intense political-educational activity. Within the framework of this activity, a separate place belongs to the work for educating the masses in the spirit of the dialectic, revolutionary and materialist-scientific concept about the world and life as held by our party. In this field, valuable experience has been accumulated, a series of efficient work methods have been brought forth and important successes have been recorded. Some of these we will summarize in the article that follows.

Firm, Competent Leadership. In order to place materialist education activities on a rigorous scientific basis, the party organs, with the support of specialists, are undertaking studies and research and are conducting tests upon the religious phenomenon, the degree of religiosity, culture and the requirements for knowledge for the people at the country level, at certain localities and in certain restricted human groups.

On the basis of the above-mentioned program and the tasks of great responsibility that stem from the Report presented to the 13th Congress and from the directives issued by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the party organs have made a practice of periodically analyzing these activities in bureau meetings, secretariat meetings or in plenary sessions. On the basis of the conclusions drawn from these studies and analyses and from the measures taken, there has been an intensification of activities to educate in the spirit of scientific materialism and militant atheism, to spread scientific knowledge and combat mystical, obscurantist and poisonous manifestations that are more frequently contained within the cone of influence of the formative act in groups having deficiencies in education and reduced opportunities for information, there has been an expansion of the range of means for intervention and there has been an enrichment of the means to deal with the vast problem of the creation of the new man.

The county party committees give separate attention to the ideological, materialist-scientific, theoretical and methodological training of activists, party and state cadres, propagandists and all educational personnel who, in one form or another, are called upon to carry out materialist education. Thus, for example, the county party committees in Arges, Cluj, Hunedoara, Covasna, Bistrita, Alba and so forth, are regularly introducing into the program of instruction for the party organs and apparatus and for propagandists specific terms referring to: the formation and promotion of the materialist-scientific concept about the world and life as held by our party, the decisive combatting of mysticism and obscurantism and any retrograde manifestation - fundamental duties of the party organizations; political orientations and trends among the ranks of the main contemporary religions; efficient methods for the materialist-scientific education of the masses through cultural and art institutions; the freedom of conscience and militant atheism; the attitude of the party and our state towards religion, church and believers; the place, role and content, and organization and methodology of materialist-scientific education; doctrinal and institutional peculiarities of the legal religious cults in our country; the antisocial nature of certain religious sects and so forth.

Such themes, which ensure a broad documentation and information regarding the religious phenomenon, the knowledge of those charged with responsibilities in this field of the position of the party and state regarding religion, their arming with methodologies adequate for appropriately dealing with the problems which come under these complex educational tasks, take their place in the programs of instruction for the other categories of cadres involved in the act of raising the level of political, ideological and cultural-scientific training of the masses and of forming a materialist-scientific view about the world and life. We are talking about the secretaries for propaganda affairs in the town committees who are also, at the same time, the directors of the cultural centers, as well as those who teach in courses that deal with this subject within the framework of cultural-scientific universities, presidents of commissions for spreading scientific knowledge. school directors, commanders of Pioneer units, Union of Communist Youth guides, professors of social sciences, masters, responsible persons in atheist education groups and scientific brigades and so forth, all being part of a powerful detachment which is working particularly in the direction of materialist-scientific education and of culturizing the masses and which - under the direct guidance of the county, municipal, city and town party organs - are trained monthly, quarterly or whenever it is necessary.

In their training program, there regularly are exchanges of experiences, methodological practices, practical demonstrations and so forth. Thus, at the level of some unified state and cooperative complex agro-industrial councils in Prahova County, such events have been organized regarding the forms and methods used by the party organs and organizations and mass and public organs for the purpose of having the materialist-scientific education of the masses. In Bistrita-Nasaud County, they have initiated reporting sessions, exchanges of experiences and methodological activities with professors of social sciences in

high schools, masters and school directors. In Cluj, the exchanges of experiences that were organized had as their objective the efficiency of the methodology used in atheist educational work, the causes of maintaining religious beliefs and so forth.

In many counties, materialist-scientific education groups have been created alongside the county, municipal and city committees at the level of the unified councils and in towns having larger numbers of intellectuals, while in counties such as Arges, Botosani and so forth, there are groups for atheist education lasting one year for members of committees and bureaus of base organizations who must be in the forefront of those who propagate the materialist-scientific view about the world and life as held by our party. The Cluj County Party Committee initiated a cycle of monthly speeches and discussions with the deputy secretaries for propaganda affairs in the town party committees. Therefore, there is a broad framework, one especially generous and a powerful front of persons with whose help the party organs are carrying out educational work among the ranks of party members, the youth, the children and the other categories of workers.

The Communist - the Spokesperson of the Revolutionary View About the World and Life. As comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, all party members must master the party's materialist-scientific view of the world and life and must fight for its affirmation in the conscience and behavior of the workers and against mystical, retrograde manifestations and practices.

In the spirit of these directives, the party organs recently intensified educational efforts among the ranks of communists. Thus, in Alba, Arad, Prahova, Hunedoara, Bistrita-Nasaud and other counties, in nearly every unit there is operating for party members at least one group within the political-ideological training framework dedicated to the problems of materialist-scientific and atheist education. And, in the subject matter of other courses one or two special subjects were introduced referring to our party's concept about the world and life, to each communist's obligation to master this concept and to the position of the party of the working class regarding religion, church and believers and the incompatibility of communist ideology with religious doctrine.

At the same time, in the above-mentioned counties and in others, such subjects are dealt with in party general assemblies and Union of Communist Youth organization meetings, as well as in individual discussions which the bureaus of the base organizations have annually with their members, pursuing the creation and development of atheist convictions in all communists and the combatting of any concession made to religious concepts and mystical, backwards practices.

The party organs have a separate concern regarding the education of young communists in the spirit of scientific materialism, placing special stress on activities in schools and faculties.

For the purpose of giving an appropriate scientific content to the entire educational process and thoroughly mastering the materialist-dialectic and historical view and principles of scientific socialism, the party organizations in the educational system, the professorial councils, the university senates and the school inspectorates are pursuing and frequently analyze the manner in which each training discipline and each faculty member contributes to arming the students with the newest advances of contemporary science and technology and with philosophical, materialist conclusions that can be drawn from each lecture and from linking theory with practical activities. Problems concerning increasing the efficiency of work in materialist-scientific education, with preschoolers and with students are the object of discussions within the framework of conferences of faculty personnel and monthly meetings of professors of social sciences and, in educational units in Arges, Cluj, Covasna, Galati and other counties, they are periodically on the agenda of pedagogical groups, methodological commissions, meetings with directors of schools, high schools and preschool units. In schools and faculties there are scientific groups (the small chemists, biologists, physicists and mathematicians), technical-applied groups, "The Friends of Scientific Truth," groups for atheism and scientific brigades of students.

For the purpose of increasing the functionality of the entire arsenal of forms and means at the disposal of the educational units, some party organs, including the county party committees in Covasna and Arges, are initiating reporting sessions, competitions, roundtables and so forth. In Galati, for example, the exchanges of experiences with participation by the secretaries of the party organizations in schools, directors, Pioneer commander-instructors, and Union of Communist Youth guides have focused on the problem of the role of the leadership councils in schools and children's organizations in the materialist-scientific education of children and their parents, the methods of spreading scientific knowledge and the formation of atheist convictions through class hours and laboratory activities. Special discussions regarding the requirements of atheist education for school children and the secularization of certain customs and promotion of secular traditions among the ranks of students have been started with the educational inspectors.

"The Song of Romania" National Festival - the Optimum Framework for the Atheist Education of the Masses. In expanding its actions from year to year and broadening its sphere of coverage, the vigorous mass movement of free work and creativity which is the "Song of Romania" National Festival, has opened unlimited possibilities to all educational fora to intervene in various and attractive forms in the process of culturing the masses and of educating them in the revolutionary, materialist spirit. By including in the programs events such as days of materialist-scientific cultural and education, 10-day periods of books and documentary-scientific films, cultural-scientific weeks, local traditional artistic festivals, competitions, scientific sessions, roundtables, symposia, reviews and so forth, the party organs and specialized cultural institutions have given all the activities a pronounced educational-formative nature and have opened broadly the path for promoting the scientific concept about the world and life, materialist creation, advanced culture and a secular, healthy

tradition. The repertoires of the professional and amateur artistic groups contain works having a rich historic, scientific and revolutionary content which cultivate patriotic pride in the people, belief in their own powers, optimism, esteem and respect for the scientific, technical and social-political advances of humanity and the genius of our own people. Festivals are organized for groups of singers, folklore theater and ancient customs and traditions in the majority of the counties, through which they militate for accepting popular secular traditions and ridicule mystical customs and practices.

The analyses undertaken by the county party committees at the end of last year regarding the activities for the materialist-scientific education of the masses in light of the Program approved by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP and the directives of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have also brought to light certain shortcomings in the work in this area which diminish the results and efficiency of atheist education and leave an opening for mystical, retrograde influences that are foreign to the revolutionary spirit. Among these are the formalism and festivism of certain events, the lack of close correlation of the efforts of the educational fora in all the actions that were initiated and the failure to systematically include all categories of workers in the educational process - especially miners, forest workers, builders, commuters, peasants, those who work in the service field and so forth. These are shortcomings which favor the existence of a number of citizens who still live under the influence of mystical-religious ideology and who do not truly concern themselves with raising their level of culture and broadening their horizons of knowledge.

These are reasons which require the continuation - with more power and scope - of activities for materialist education, for the spread of scientific knowledge and for the promotion of progressive, advanced traditions for Romanian and universal culture and science, efforts where, furthermore, the party organizations and mass and public organizations and all educational authorities are fully involved.

8724
CSO: 2700/136

ROMANIA

HISTORIAN'S VIEWS ON 'ROMAN' ORIGIN OF PEOPLE DISPUTED

Bucharest ANALE DE ISTORIE in Romanian No 1, Jan-Feb 85 pp 131-135

[Review by Augustin Deac of book "Faurirea Statului National Unitar Roman 1918"
[The Creation of the Unified Romanian National State 1918] by academician
Stefan Pascu, Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romanian Publishing House,
Bucharest, 1983, Vol I 432 pages, Vol II 404 pages]

[Text] Although during the more than 65 years there have been an impressive number of articles and studies regarding the Great Unification of 1918, and brochures and books of a monographic and summary nature have been published on this subject, the new book by academician Stefan Pascu constitutes a valuable contribution both for its content and systematization of the wealth of new documents referring to the great historic event in 1918 and for the harmonious structure given to these documents, as well as for its penetration into the depths of society in its intimate nature so as to understand, as the author states, more than that contained in the words: the consciousness and soul, desires and ideals of those who carry out the great aspirations of the nation.

The first volume contains the entire string of historic phenomena and evolutionarily ascendent processes, beginning with the distant past of our people who prepared the great event of 1918, an event correctly evaluated by the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of socialist Romania, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as a crucial moment in the many moments lived by the Romanian people in their struggle to preserve its state being and to have social and national freedom.

The bases of the Romanian people's struggle to achieve a unified national state can be found in the book by academician Stefan Pascu, with a broad presentation. The same people, of the same origins, speaking the same language, the creators of a popular culture and unified religions, possessors of certain customs and traits that were deeply rooted in the soul and feelings of the people - these were the people who had the same needs and the same possibilities to obtain them and who lived for millenia throughout the entire Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic region. These were the same people who were deeply rooted in the native land, brothers of the forests during times of distress and brothers of the hills and fields during times of creative peace and quiet, a people who cared for their ancient lands with the sweat of their brow and who defended it with self-sacrifice. These were the same people in the "countries" which stretched across the Great Country,

from Bukovina to Vrancea, from Hateg to Maramures, from Nasaud to Mehedinti, from Fagaras to Bihor, from the Banat to the Apuseni Mountains: "the Land of the Romanians," "the Land of Cimpulung Moldovenesc," "the Land of the Brodnics" or of "Vrancea," "the Land of Tigheciul" or "Chigheciul," "Wallachia," "the Land of Mehedinti," "the Land of Lovistei," "the Land of the Hateg," "the Land of the Fagaras" or the "Olt," "the Land of the Amlas," "the Land of Zarand," "the Land of the Moti," "the Land of the Beius," "the Land of the Oas," "the Land of the Maramures," "the Land of the Nasaud" and several other lands (Vol I, p 12) which were also home to the Romanian people, who strung together these precious gems in order to make a gem-covered sword. From the unification of the smaller "lands" came the larger Romanian lands - Transylvania, Dobrodgea and Moldavia - from the mountains to the sea - and, later, through the unification of these lands the result was a broadly encompassing Romania. There was the same heritage of impressive resistance so that the migrating peoples or those which stopped for longer or shorter periods of time were not able to alter their nature. On the contrary, the Romanians were the ones who assimilated the peoples with whom they lived because of their superior numbers and also, always and above all, because of their resistance and their cultural-spiritual superiority - with all these together adding up to the ability to assimilate these peoples. With unusual documentation, academician Stefan Pascu presents the economic commonalities between the three Romanian countries throughout the years as "a powerful reality throughout the entire Middle Ages and in the modern era" and, on the basis of this, the political relations of cooperation and assistance among them.

In these full pages, showing the high skill of the author to summarize the wealth of documentation, we see presented the need for the political unification of the Romanian countries into a single unified national state as an objective necessity and as a natural process, the result of the development of an economic community and an ever closer cultural-ideological unity, with all this creating the imperative for unification into a single state those territories inhabited by the Romanian nation. To this end, there is a broad and especially convincing analysis of the vast cultural activities of the Romanians in all the historical provinces, the multilateral links on both sides of the Carpathians and the numerous projects and plans for bringing about a unified state, culminating with the Romanians' programs and struggles at the great crucial moments of 1784, 1821, 1848, 1859 and 1877.

In the minds of all, Romania, Moldo-Romania, Daco-Romania, the Kingdom of Dacia, the Daco-Romanian Kingdom or however it might be named - notes the author - all mean the unity of the Romanian countries. Its achievement seemed to the Romanian revolutionaries so certain that they were ready "to place their bets that it would happen." It was proclaimed by Moldavian revolutionaries in a manifest addressed to "all independent peoples," asking for assistance against the czarist threats since "Romania had just been created and was already being threatened." It was ardently wanted by C. Hurmuzaki who wrote to Lascar Rosetti that the sole purpose that had to be pursued by Moldavian revolutionaries was the unification of Moldavia with Wallachia under the same institutions and conditions. Similarly, D. Cantacuzino wanted "the quick unification of Moldavia

with Wallachia." The reunification of the two principalities under the same institutions and conditions [several words missing] P. Mavrogheni. Vasile Alecsandri wrote to Nicolae Balcescu that "the most ardent wish of the Moldavians, as well as of "the large parties" in Moldavia, was its unification with Wallachia under a single government and the same constitution. It was also cherished by Eftimie Murgu, accused of working for the revolt of the people in the Banat and their unification with Wallachia. Other people from the Banat were also animated by the same thoughts, like professor Atanasie Sandor from Arad or doctor Paul Vasici, who emphasized the desire of the Romanians: "their unification and freedom within a Daco-Romania."

Romanian expressions of awareness of ethnic and political unity throughout the ages and, especially, during the Romanians' revolutions are broadly illustrated with the statements of their leaders and their specific actions. "It was," writes the author of these two volumes, in referring to the statements of these people during the time of Horea's revolution in 1784, "the expression of a national awareness, one that was alive down to the lowest strata of the population, felt by some, understood by others and propagated by the most enlightened and more daring" (Vol I, p 68).

Numerous contemporary proofs presented as arguments by Stefan Pascu attest to a national awareness clearly understood by the awakened peasantry, as expressed in their intentions to remove the nobility from the country and to replace the foreign administration with a Romanian one and to strengthen Romanian rule. All this tends to refute the narrow, unilateral evaluations in some of the works that have appeared to date regarding the events of 1784, claiming that it was merely "a peasant uprising," but with this author correctly evaluating it as a revolution having a deep social and national nature. "Even the enslaved peasants knew the general desire for Transylvania to become - from a political-administrative point of view - a Romanian land," the author writes. Others knew even more, that the insurgents were planning to unite Transylvania with Wallachia. It was stated by the peasant Ioan Olah from the village of Cioc, peasant Ioan Lazar from Sintioana in Mures, it was said in a loud voice by the peasants in Ernea in Sibiu and it was being planned by the Romanians in Zarand" (Vol I, pp 68-69).

Volume I would have gained in quality, in our opinion, if the author had kept in mind the new results of research regarding the nodal problems of the history of the Romanian people, such as its origins and native roots, the ethnic and statal continuity of the Romanians even in the first millenium A.D., a period still considered by some foreign historians as being, apparently, a vacuum, the relationships of Transylvania with the Hungarian feudal kingdom, the international legal status of the Romanian countries, Muntenia, Moldavia, and Transylvania during the Middle Ages, and so forth.

The insistent evaluations by the author regarding the "Roman" origins of the Romanian people, although in several places the author speaks of the Daco-Roman origins, are nothing more than repetitions of references by certain writers or foreign prelates. These are people who have never been thoroughly involved in the careful research of the history of our people, some of whom, as is even mentioned in Vol I, p 28, confuse Tiberius with Trajan, as well as

certain Romanian historians, many of whom studied at Jesuit and Roman Catholic colleges in Poland, Austria and Rome and whom had the powerful imprint of their supporters' thinking, and these no longer coorespond to the current stage of materialist-dialectic scientific research in our country. Volume I stays with such accounts as: "the descendancy of the Romanians from the colonists brought from Italy" (Vol I, p 25); "Romanians stem from the Romans" (Vol I, p 25); "the Roman origins of the Romanians" (Vol I, p 63); "the Roman origins of the people" (Vol I, p 25, 26); "the Romanians are the descendants of the colonists brought by Trajan" (Vol I, p 26); "the Romanians came to this country in ancient times from Rome" (Vol I, p 27); "the Romanians are an Italian people and stem from the ancient Romans and colonists brought to Dacia by Emperor Trajan" (Vol I, p 27); "the Muntenians, Moldavians and Transylvanians are descendants of the Romans" (Vol I, p 55); "the inhabitants of our lands, of Moldavia and the Romanian countries, and the Romanians in the Hungarian lands are all of one people and once they were settled in these places from whence they came" (Vol I, p 56); "the descendants of the Roman colonists, the Romanians" (Vol I, p 57). These represent a step backwards and are not at all justified with regards to scientific research of recent years.

We, the Romanians, are not the descendants of Roman colonists and our forefathers did not come from either Rome or Italy. They were born here and they perpetuated their existence here century after century. The "Roman" episode was in the history of our people a short-term episode, a passing one like many others of this nature. Furthermore, the opinion given in Rome, seeing Badea Cartan before Trajan's Column, was: "Lord, a Dacian has come down from the Column." Why did they not say then that a Roman had come down from the Column, since there were also very many Romans featured on the same column alongside the Dacians?

The author attempts to convince us that the "Roman" origins of the Romanian people has powerfully penetrated the minds of the Romanian popular masses. "The awareness of the Roman nature of the Romanians," writes the author, "has now become a common thing. Foreigners know it, local people know it (that is, the Romanian popular masses - ed.) and everyone says it as an axiomatic truth." These statements, however, are in contradiction with what is actually stated and maintained by Romanian peasants. In one work, cited by this book's author in Vol I, p 65, Romanian peasants from Hunedoara in 1761 stated that they were the native inhabitants of Transylvania, being "the descendants of the ancient Dacians."

Furthermore, throughout this entire book there is virtually nothing said about the Dacian people, about the native ancestors of our people and about their prospering material and spiritual culture. Nor is there anything about the powerful states of the Dacians, which the king of kings, Burebista, unified, creating a unified and independent state called Dacia, known and recognized throughout the entire ancient world and strongly preserved in the minds of the Romanian people, the direct descendants of the most just and brave people among the Thracians. The entire history of the brave Dacian people and their state belongs directly to us, to the Romanians, the native continuators, with the impact of the Dacian people on the Roman world representing a moment having

certain significance without erasing the characteristic individuality of the native peoples. Otherwise it cannot be truly understood that Badea Cartan represented the actual continuity of the Dacian people. Naturally, these people had greater or lesser influences that had been received from and given by other populations throughout the centuries that had come into contact with the Dacians, without denationalizing the Dacians and with the Dacians preserving all their traits, as the most recent research proves. Otherwise, one cannot understand the just value and historical significance of the expressions mentioned in this book regarding the "restorer of Daciae," referring to Mihai the Brave, who was aware of the need to rebuild his former state, Dacia, or of "rex Daciae," the title given to Horia, as well as of the ideological currents of Daco-Romanism and not of "Romanism" that was strongly expressed, especially in the last two centuries prior to the great Unification.

Volume II, which deals with the actual events of the creation of the unified national Romanian state - the Great Unification - represents one of the truest efforts among those that have been written to date regarding this event. To a good degree, at the basis of this stands the body of many documents - as the author notes (Vol II, p 3) - regarding preparations for and the carrying out of the Great Unification of 1918, a body of documents completed through the united efforts of the researchers at the Institute of Historical and Socio-Political Studies of the Central Committee of the RCP, the State Archives, the Cluj-Napoca Institute of History and Archeology and the Bucharest "Nicolae Iorga" Institute of History.

In the book, new conclusions and evaluations are made relative to a series of moments concerning the process of creating the unified national state. Thus, the author has in mind the concerted efforts carried out on 6 October 1918 both by the Romanian National Party and by the workers in Transylvania, as well as by the Transylvanian patriots in Iasi and those in Bukovina, pointing out that "the day of 6 October 1918 should, thus, be considered the beginning of a decisive period for the great event, the carrying out of the national-state unity of the Romanian people."

There is stress placed on the significance of the 12 October 1918 Declaration, when the representatives of the Romanian National Party - Vasile Goldis, Stefan Ciceo Pop, Aurel Vlad, Ioan Suciu, Alexandru Vaida, Teodor Mihali, Aurel Lazar and Ioan Ciordas - met at Oradea. Finding that the times were guiding the ages-long aspirations of the Romanian nation for full national freedom on the basis of the natural right that each nation has to be able to have and decide - by itself and free - its fate, these people declared that "the Romanian nation... claims the right to decide by itself its status among the free nations" and to establish ties with other free nations. Rejecting the right of the Hungarian parliament and government to consider themselves representatives of the Romanian nation and to represent its interests at the Peace Conference, the Romanian nation declared that this right was held only by those representatives elected by its own national assembly. All the decisions and agreements that were established without the approval of the organs elected by the National Assembly were declared null and without value, with these not binding at all for the Romanian nation. The statement of this declaration actually meant the proclamation of the resolute

and inalienable right of the Romanian nation to full national life. "The decision at Oradea, which meant the proclamation of the right of the Romanian nation to self-determination," emphasizes academician Stefan Pascu, "was the virtual equivalent of a declaration to separate Transylvania from Hungary. At the same time, the Declaration also contained the idea of historical significance of convening the National Assembly."

Dealing with the decisive struggle of the Romanians for the unification of the oppressed provinces of the country, academician Stefan Pascu organically integrates this struggle into the European context, which allows him to show correctly that the Declaration of Self-Determination and separation from Hungary of the Romanian nation was the first among the nations oppressed by the monarchy, something which made a powerful impression upon public opinion (Vol II, p 62).

On the basis of the new documentary discoveries, the author states that "in addition to the 1,228 elected delegates having credentials, there also was participation by delegates from 166 towns sent by the town assemblies: 49 from towns in Satu Mare County, 36 from Hunedoara County, 28 from Sibiu County, 24 from Caras Severin County and 29 towns in other counties (Vol II, p 172). This was something that further strengthened the plebiscitary nature of the Grand National Assembly at Alba Iulia on 1 December 1918.

In light of the evaluations given in the documents of the Romanian Communist Party and the speeches of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of socialist Romania, the author concludes the special significance of 1 December 1918, which "is recorded in the history of the Romanian people as a crucial moment in the many moments that the people have experienced in its struggle to preserve its national being and for social and national freedom." With the same profound understanding of the dialectics of development, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stresses the evolutive process which prepared for and achieved the Unification, "the culmination of the centuries-long aspirations of our people for national freedom..., a great act of historical right for which it sacrificed countless generations of forefathers."

Summarizing the special significance of the Great Unification, academician Stefan Pascu concludes: "Seen from the perspective of those six and one-half decades since its occurrence, the Grand National Assembly of 1 December 1918 appears great by virtue of the idea that it fulfilled; by virtue of the framework of solemn majesty and solidarity of the leaders and the passion of the multitudes. From that point, there no longer were borders between brothers. From that point, there no longer was a separation between sons of the same nation, not tall mountains, not great waters. The unanimous will that was expressed at Alba Iulia broke down the last remains of the borders that separated brothers from brothers. There was no sign of hate against other peoples, of revenge against the oppressors of yesteryear. General happiness should not be overshadowed by such feelings. In the new country there was room for all honest people wishing to contribute to its progress."

This natural, objective and irreversible process, the unification of all the territories inhabited by Romanians into a single unified and independent national state, completed by the will of all the Romanian people, was confirmed by peace treaties on the principles recognized internationally: the people's right to self-determination, the freely declared will regarding their future and respect for ethnic relations.

Through all these new elements for the analysis and interpretation of phenomena and documents and through the fully weighed conclusions - to which we can add the especially pleasing style that we have come to know from academician Stefan Pascu -, this book represents a special contribution to our contemporary historiography. In addition to all of this, we can add the special value of the maps illustrating the statal evolution of the Romanians, as well as the wealth of photocopies of documents and photographs of the great personalities in the history of the Romanian people which complete this valuable book.

8724
CSO: 2700/129

ROMANIA

DECREE ON MINISTRY OF MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 7, 15 Feb 85 pp 1-4

[Decree of the State Council on the Establishment, Organization and Functioning of the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry is created by the merger of the Ministry of Machine Construction and the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry, Electrical Engineering and Electronics which cease their activity.

Article 2. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry implements party and state policy in the industry of the construction of complex technological equipment, petroleum and mining machines and tools, construction machinery and tools, machine tools, electrical engineering and electronics, fine tools and special equipment, agricultural machinery, transport vehicles, aircraft, bearings and assembly units.

The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry functions as the central coordinating organ for activities in its domain for all socialist units subordinate to central or local state organs as well as cooperatives and other public organizations.

Article 3. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry leads, directs and supervises the activities of the industrial centrals, of their assimilated units, and of other units subordinate to it and it is responsible as holder of the plan for meeting plan goals in its jurisdiction.

Article 4. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry ensures that the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers are applied in its activities.

Article 5. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry cooperates with other ministries as well as central and local organizations to fulfill its obligations.

Chapter II Obligations

Article 6. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry is responsible for fulfilling the obligations established by this decree in its area of activity.

Article 7. - In accordance with the national unitary plan for socio-economic development, the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry ensures, and is responsible for, continued growth in the production of complex technological equipment for the following: the mining and petroleum industries, energy including nuclear energy, metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, construction materials, machine tools, fine mechanics, metal-working tools, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, electrical machines and equipment, electrical engineering, computers, telecommunications and automation equipment, medical technology and special equipment, food provisioning as well as railway cars, automobiles, ships and aircraft, agricultural and machine construction systems and bearings and assembly devices. To this end:

- a) it produces studies and development programs, cognizant of the global trends and demands of technical progress as well as the prospects to increase deliveries in the machine-building industry, electrical engineering, electronics and aeronautics to domestic and foreign markets;
- b) it develops annual and long-term draft plans as well as special programs for products, groups of products and activities based on its own studies and on proposals by its subordinate units;
- c) it ensures diversification in production and the continuous improvement in the quality of its products to meet the demands of the national economy and to enhance product competitiveness on the world market;
- d) it is responsible for the development and application of raw material consumption norms; it takes measures to continuously reduce materials, energy and labor consumption and it ensures the recovery and reuse of recyclable material and energy resources;
- e) it organizes the documentation of raw materials, material and equipment requirements of its subordinate units; it ensures a balanced use of its raw materials, materials and equipment in its area of responsibility and it develops balances of materials for the products for which it is designated coordinator;
- f) it is responsible for achieving planned production as well as meeting other indicators levied on it in the unitary national plan of socio-economic development and the state budget as well as in special programs and it periodically informs the Council of Ministers of developments in this regard;
- g) it organizes and coordinates the construction of complex installations; it is responsible for construction--on time and up to specifications--of the complex installations which are in its own construction plan, both to meet internal needs and those of export;
- h) it approves orders for new and modernized products and technologies in its area of responsibility and in accordance with the law;

- i) it establishes the circulating capital needs of subordinate units in accordance with the law;
- j) it analyzes the periodical balance sheets and reports of subordinate units and prepares those which contain the activities of the entire ministry;
- k) it prepares and implements, in accordance with the law, the income/outlay budget for the ministry's central administration and for subordinate budgetary units.

Article 8. - In executing its function as the central coordinating organization for the units in its jurisdiction, the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry ensures:

- a) the specialization, definition of tasks and integration of production in all of the units in this branch of industry;
- b) the cooperation between its subordinate units and those of other central and local organizations;
- c) the development, together with those named in the plan, of the draft plan stipulating the tasks to be performed, seeing that these are accomplished in step with one another;
- d) the direction and supervision--throughout the entire economic sector--of the optimum use of the means of production, introducing and expanding new technologies, introducing new products and improving existing ones, continuously raising product quality, increasing labor productivity and reducing costs--in accordance with the provisions of the special programs which have been adopted;
- e) the coordination, direction and supervision of the proper use of equipment and all production capacities as well as the fulfillment of the plan for capital repairs.

Article 9. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry is responsible for developing foreign trade and international economic cooperation in its area of responsibility. To this end:

- a) it produces the export plan, it makes proposals concerning the long-term proportions, structure and orientation of trade and it is responsible for performing the export tasks given it as well as the international cooperation assignments in its jurisdiction;
- b) it organizes and coordinates technical and scientific collaboration and economic cooperation activities in its area of responsibility with other Romanian ministries and central organizations as well as with foreign partners;
- c) it ensures and is responsible for adhering to the agreements and international accords concerning ministry activities; it supervises and ensures fulfillment of the obligations which follow from these.

- b) it establishes long-term personnel requirements and it takes steps to train these personnel according to law;
- c) it staffs personnel in its own organization; it appoints the leadership in the industrial centrals, their assimilated units and other units directly subordinate to it, according to law;
- d) it organizes and ensures the improvement of the training given its leadership cadre and specialists;
- e) it is responsible for the tasks given it regarding the integration of schooling with production and scientific research, and the coordination of activities of schools with dual subordination regarding the drafting and accomplishment of the annual research, design and microproduction plans;
- f) it participates in developing proposals for improving the elements of the pay system, organizing the production of studies in this regard;
- g) it ensures uniform application of the elements in the pay scale based on the principle of the overall accord, for the divisions and subdivisions it coordinates;
- h) it establishes, according to law, measures regarding work safety and it ensures the best working conditions at its subordinate units to prevent accidents on the job and work-related diseases and illnesses;
- i) it establishes general measures to continuously improve the working conditions and quality of life of its personnel.

Article 14. - In addition to the obligations laid down in Articles 7 through 13, the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry is responsible for fulfilling any other tasks established by law.

Chapter III Organization and Functioning

Article 15. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry is managed by a leadership council which decides general matters concerning the activity of the ministry; the executive bureau of this council provides the collective leadership for the operational activities of the ministry and ensures that the decisions of the leadership council are implemented.

The leadership council of the ministry and its executive bureau are deliberative in nature and are organized and function in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 concerning the leadership of ministries and other central organizations of state administration based on the principle of collective leadership.

Article 16. - The minister informs the ministry's leadership council concerning principal matters resolved between sessions.

Article 17. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry has in its leadership a minister, two minister state secretaries, five deputy ministers and a state secretary.

The minister state secretaries, deputy ministers and state secretary are named by presidential decree and their missions are established by the ministry's leadership council.

Article 18. - The minister represents the ministry in contacts with other organs and organizations within Romania as well as in international relations.

Article 19. - In accordance with Decree No 78/1973, a technical-economic council exists and functions within the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry; it is a working organ along with the ministry's collective leadership organs.

Article 20. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry has the following organizational structure:

- a) the plan-production general directorate;
- b) the technical directorate;
- c) the special directorate;
- d) the investments, mechanical-energy and repair directorate;
- e) the international economic cooperation and foreign trade general directorate;
- f) the supply and marketing general directorate;
- g) the finance-pricing directorate;
- h) the organization and supervision directorate;
- i) the personnel, training and pay directorate;
- j) the secretariat-administration and secret document service.

The organizational structure by work divisions and the maximum number of personnel in the ministry apparatus are those designated in annexes No 1* and No 2*.

The tasks and functioning norms of the divisions set forth in paragraph 1 are established by the ministry's leadership council, according to the legal norms.

Article 21. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry has subordinate to it the industrial centrals and their assimilated units, enterprises, scientific research, technological engineering and drafting units, other units, vocational high schools and professional schools for training the cadre in this speciality.

* The annexes are provided to the concerned institutions.

Chapter IV
Final Provisions

Article 22. - Within five days of the date of this decree, the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry will submit proposals for approval to improve the activities of the centrals and their assimilated units that fall within its jurisdiction.

Article 23. - The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry is allotted five passenger cars for its own parking lot.

Article 24. - Personnel who transfer to the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry are considered to be transferred in the interest of the service.

Article 25. - Personnel transferred in the interest of service, transferred within the same unit to a job with lower pay and personnel who have been dismissed as a result of the provisions of this decree are protected by the rights set forth in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 regarding the establishment of uniform norms of structure for economic units.

Article 26. - The provisions of Decree No 367/1980 concerning certain measures for the optimum use of personnel in socialist units, whose applicability was extended through Decree No 451/1984 do not apply in 1985 to the positions within the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry apparatus and its units to which or from which personnel are transferred as a result of this decree.

Article 27. - The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, on the basis of proposals by the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, will submit for approval modifications that result from the application of this decree to the unitary national plan of socio-economic development for 1985 as well as to the size and structure of the state budget.

Article 28. - The provisions of laws, decrees and other normative acts in reference to the two ministries that are merged in accordance with Article 1, apply as appropriate to the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry organized in conformity with this decree.

Article 29. - Annexes Nos 1 and 2 are integral parts of this decree.

Article 30. - Decree No 265/1981 concerning the establishment of the Ministry of Machine Construction and the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry, Electrical Engineering and Electronics, as well as Decrees No 267/1981 and 268/1981 referring to the organization and functioning of the two ministries are abrogated.

Nicolae Ceausescu
President
The Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 12 February 1985
No 49

12280
CSO: 2700/133

YUGOSLAVIA

SAWPY MEETING AIRS DISPUTES ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 85 p 4

[Excerpt] Caca Djordji, president of the Federal Legal Council, as the introductory speaker at a meeting of the SAWPY section for developing the political system that discussed the report of the Federal Council for Questions of the Social Order on creating the constitutional concept of sociopolitical communities said: "The task of the Socialist Alliance is to explain to working people that there will be no spectacular constitutional changes. The causes of the present situation are not to be found in the Constitution but in the violation of the Constitution. Thus, one should make concrete changes in the behavior of the responsible political forces."

This statement was also an answer to the demands and warnings expressed at this meeting that the working people and citizens expect that the SAWPY will take an active role regarding necessary changes in the political system.

Dr Rados Smiljkovic categorically said: "Those theoreticians and politicians are mistaken in persistently asserting that there is no reason for thorough changes in the political system, since, as they say, in this way the great work of Tito and Kardelj would be violated; but changes are, in fact, necessary precisely in order to preserve this great work! The worst solution will be if nothing is changed or if it is thought that the situation in which we find ourselves will be changed by little alterations."

In contrast to Smiljkovic, Djordji said that without changes in the conduct and work of sociopolitical organizations, above all, the LC, no modifications in the political system will change the present situation, improve the standard of living, or eliminate the problems now facing the working people of our country." In his words, the biggest responsibility lies with the organized social forces which by changing their behavior in the delegate system must contribute toward unblocking and enabling the full influence of the working class to be felt on enacting all important decisions.

[On the question of giving associated labor more power in the SFRY Assembly], Smiljkovic and Voja Stanovcic adhered to their views that the workers are still at a point where they are debating but not where they are making the decisions," that the Yugoslav federation was constructed as a federation of states in which the self-management aspect of its development was neglected, that in the division

of authority between the federation, republics and provinces the problem lies in the fact that the federation has no mechanism for making decisions about matters which the Constitution has in fact delegated to it. "If we want a community in Yugoslavia," Stanovcic said, "then the peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces, must be represented in the SFRY Assembly, but associated labor must also have an equal place, whereas now only the republics and provinces are represented in the Assembly."

In supporting concrete solutions, Mico Carevic said that these are more necessary than ever and that the application of palliative solutions can no longer help. Sociopolitical communities on all levels, from opstina to federation, have developed outside social interests, strengthening more and more their state function and thus distancing themselves from the political system of self-management socialist democracy.

Djordji, in conclusion, noted that in assessments of the political system it has sometimes been "fashionable" to criticize everything that has been achieved and thus one must defend the essence of the constitutional concept and assure its consistent realization in practice.

CSO: 2800/282

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CRIME IN MACEDONIA--According to the Public Prosecutor's Office of Macedonia, criminal charges were brought against 27 persons for political crimes in 1984. Most of these were for Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Charges were brought against seven persons for associating for the purpose of hostile action, against four persons for enemy propaganda, one person for espionage and one person for participating in hostile action. All these persons were sentenced to prison terms of 3 to 12 years. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 85 p 3]

PODUJEVO DEMONSTRATOR--On 7 March at 1300 citizens of Podujevo were very surprised to hear loud shouting of the enemy slogan, "Kosovo Republic." At the same time they noticed a young man carrying a poster on which this slogan was written and walking on the main street from the opstina assembly building clearly shouting these Albanian nationalist and irredentist words. After energetic intervention by members of SUP (Secretariat for Internal Affairs), he was taken to jail. At a meeting of the opstina conference of the nation-wide defense and social self-protection council, this hostile incident was condemned and it was said that the person involved was Sabri Seljmani (21) from the village of Surkis who is mentally ill and was recently in the neuro-psychiatric clinic in Pristina. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 85 p 3]

LEAFLETS IN ISTOK--On 6 March about 250 leaflets which had been distributed during the night by Albanian nationalists and irredentists were found in the Mali and Veliki Istok area. The contents of the leaflets were of an extremely destructive nature. Besides being directed against Serbs and Montenegrins, brotherhood and unity and other aspects of the socialist revolution, it called on the Albanian population to join in demonstrations. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 85 p 3]

JAILED FOR HOSTILE TAPES--The district court in Titova Mitrovica has sentenced Gani Kadriju (38) from the village of Likovac near Srbica to 3 years in prison for hostile propaganda as described in Article 133 of the Yugoslav Criminal Code. From 1980 to 1984 Kadriju taped and listened to songs with hostile content for the purpose of spreading hatred between the peoples and nationalities of our country. He also listened, in the presence of the director and other instructors at the elementary school where he was employed, to songs from Radio Kukes and Radio Tirana which praised Enver Hoxha, the Albanian Workers Party, and life in Albania. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 85 p 9]